The Bombay Gazette

10,420—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 31, 1882.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI MAIL SERVICE.

UNTIL further notice the MAIL STEAMERS will proceed via Canal direct from PORT SAID to BRINDISI.

Bombay, July, 1882. F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday.
L. NIZAM	3725	500	P. Harris	1st Aug.
— MALWA	2959	560	R. Harvey	8th "
L. SUTLEJ	4109	720	A. H. Johnson	15th "
— BOKHARA	3852	500	H. Weighell	22nd "
L. MIRZAPORE	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	29th "

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under; THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via London. both ways.
First Class .. Rs.	950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class. Rs.	500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class .. Rs.	1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class. Rs.	600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
GANGES	1109	750	W. B. Andrews ..	11th Aug.
DECCAN	3129	600	J. H. Chapman ..	25th "
KASHGAR	2621	450	R. G. Murray ..	8th Sept.
CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie ..	22nd "

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Return Tickets are now issued To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	400	250

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, July 28, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES

(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 11th on the 1st of each month, calling at

LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

TO ALL PORTS OF ITALY.		TO MARSEILLES.	
I Class .. Rs. 500	Including	I Class .. Rs. 320	Including
II do..... 340	wines.	II do. 350	wines.
III do..... 150	With food.	III do. 155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

SIRMANIA, on Tuesday, 1st August, 1882.
CHINA, on Friday, 1st September, 1882.
CABISSINIA, on Sunday, 1st October, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa, I Class	Calais Route, Rs. 95	Brighton Route Rs. 80
" ..II do.	do. .. 70	do. .. 60
From Naples, I do.	do. .. 115	do. .. 130
" ..II do.	do. .. 105	do. .. 95

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c. apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent, Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, July 3, 1882.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels	Captains.	Tons.	h.p.	nl.	About
GALATEA	J. D. Allison	3,500	700		12th Aug.
ISCHIA		3,500	700		26th "

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular fortnightly intervals.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th June, 1880.

NOTICE.

S. S. THESSALY.

THIS steamer will sail on 1st August for Antwerp, and has accommodation for a few saloon passengers on reasonable terms.—Apply to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

STEAM FROM MAURITIUS TO BOMBAY.

THE CLAN LINE Steamers will run regularly once a month from Mauritius to Bombay commencing with the "Clan Campbell," leaving Mauritius in August.

For freight or passage apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th June, 1882.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY, GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O., and all other Steamer, without charge for Commission.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON issue tickets to through passengers from India, which will enable them to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c., at reduced fares.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 5, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO LET, with immediate possession, an upper-storied well furnished BUNGALOW, consisting of a drawing, dining, two bed and bath rooms, situated at Malabar Hill, "Pinjerewalla road," rent Rs. 150 only. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, 38, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

NOTICES.

MR. HENRY ROGERS, junior, has been admitted a PARTNER in our firm from this date.

Bombay, 27th July, 1882. ROGERS & Co.

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000.

THE undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENTS for this Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Pressed Buildings, Warehouses, Shops, Household Furniture, Merchandise, &c., in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates. 15 per cent. discount is allowed on Mills, &c., and stamps on annual policies are paid by the Company.

LYON & Co.,
Agents, London and Provincial Fire Insurance Co. Ld., Rampart-row, Bombay.

COFFEE AND CINCHONA ESTATE TO BE SOLD BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

CUSHROO ESTATE.

THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE PESTONJEE NUSSERWANJEE.

EXTENT about 100 acres, of which 65 acres Coffee in full bearing, 42,000 Cinchona trees more than half over 6 years old, and the rest for immediate cropping. The estate is situated in the Yellamulla Deshom of the Nembalakada Amshom, S. E. Wynaad, in the immediate vicinity of the Yellamulla, Pinjerla, and Onchterlony Valley Estates, undoubtedly the best district in Southern India. There is an excellent pucka Bungalow, and the entire property, from its situation, manageable size, and other advantages, offers an unusually favourable opportunity for investment. Apply to

ARBUTHNOT & Co., Madras.

ORIENTAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, Limited.

A TELEPHONE OFFICE has been OPENED at the North-west flat of the Prince's Dock, which will be available to all subscribers to the Company's Central Exchange.

Special terms will be made with Captains of vessels loading in the Dock, who are desirous of communicating with their Agents in the Fort, and whose offices are connected by Telephone with the Central Exchange.

The lines of the Company are now open to Byculla, and will shortly be extended to Malabar Hill, Parel, Mazagon and Colaba.

It is intended to open District Exchanges in these neighbourhoods as soon as a nucleus of subscribers can be obtained, and parties desirous of having Telephonic communication with their offices, residences, &c., are requested to inform the Manager so that their names may be registered.

Further particulars to be had on application to

Messrs. BENJ. ASHLEY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on THURSDAY, 3rd August, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd August, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Husreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on 6th August, 1882, at 4 p.m.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

Bombay, 28th July, 1882. Agents.

S. S. GALATIA has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REDUCED PRICES.

VIENNA BEER.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY, IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

	Cash.
Per doz. quarts	Rs. 6-4
Per doz. pints	" 4-2

SOLE AGENTS:

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD,

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM MESSRS. BASS & Co.

SHIPMENTS of the above, specially selected from the finest brewings, are received fortnightly per mail-steamer.

Per Hogshead, Cash.....Rs. 78
Per Kilderkin, Cash..... 30

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

DOGS

may be kept clean and free from insects by the use of

	Cash Prices. Rs. a.
Calvert's Carbolic Dog Soap, per tablet	0 6
Calvert's Carbolic Soft Soap, per jar, as. 10 &	1 0
Keating's Insect Powder, per bottle	0 10
McDougall's Carbolic Soap, per bar	1 4
Naldire's Dog Soap, per tablet	0 10
and may be relieved from Worms by Naldire's Powders, per packet	1 8

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest, selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

	Cash prices. Rs. as.
NOBLE'S Cheroot shape, without straw box of 100	1 12
" " " 250	4 0
DAWSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw " 100	1 12
" " " 250	4 0
THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw " 100	1 12
" " " 250	4 0
DINDIGUL'S Cheroot shape, with straw " 100	2 8
" " " 250	4 8
HAVANNAH'S Cigar shape " 100	2 0
" " " 250	4 8
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar shape " 100	2 0
TREACHER'S MUSTER, slightly barrel shaped " 100	2 4
" " " 250	5 4
CLUB MUSTER, Cheroot and Cigar shape " 100	3 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

NOTICE.—The Dispensing Departments of TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, are under the supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced ENGLISH CHEMISTS, whose particular attention is devoted to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

The PURITY and QUALITY of the DRUGS and CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing medicines in strict accordance with PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

An exact copy of every Prescription dispensed is taken and registered, whereby a reference to the same at any future period can always be readily made.

Orders from Out-stations are executed and despatched on the day they are received.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY—RAMPART ROW, THE FORT: Three doors from the Bombay Club, and in the immediate vicinity of the Esplanade, Taylor's, Victoria, Waverley, and other Hotels.

BYCULLA—JUNCTION OF CLARE AND BELLASIS ROADS, near the Byculla Club, and Byculla and Adelphi Hotels.

POONA—ARSENAL ROAD.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., CHEMISTS, &c., BY APPOINTMENT TO THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

LAYS OF THE LAW,

BEING A SELECTION OF

LEADING CASES

FROM

THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS

DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.

BY

W. E. H.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

Price, Re. 1-8-0. Postage, annas 1.

KEMP & Co., Limited, WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS, SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.

(Prize Medal 1873.)

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST FURNISHED ON RECEIPT OF CARD.

GENERAL PRICE LIST IN THE PRESS.

SASSOON HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

BY SINA.

PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEST INVALID'S PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality, and specially recommended for Invalids and Convalescents. Per dozen Quarts, cash Rs. 28. Per dozen Pints, cash Rs. 14. Single bottle at Rs. 2-8 and Re. 1-4. Trial order is solicited. D. FERNANDES & Co., Dispensing and Family Chemists, Fort, Bombay.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY OF VINEGAR, COUNTRY AND EUROPE.

TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay, on 31st July, 1882, at 1 p. m.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the above office.

No Tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary Earnest Money, viz., 2½ per cent., in Treasury Receipt.

No Earnest Money in Cash will be received.

C. SWINHOE, Lieut.-Colonel, Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency. Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 28th July, 1882.

TO BE LET, one of the best RESIDENCES in Rampart-row, consisting of drawing and dining-rooms and four bed-rooms. Rent, Rs. 300 per month. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER, 4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, KATEVILLE, at Malabar Hill, Apply to

E. W. FLOWER, 4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, Shops, Godowns, and Offices in Apollo House. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER, 4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

ABEL'S PETROLEUM TESTING APPARATUS

AS described in the Petroleum Act of 1881. Complete in case,

Rs. 90.

KEMP & CO., Limited, SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

PRIVATE THEATRICALS.

Rouge de Theatre, best	Rs. 1 0
Blanc de Theatre, do.	" 1 8
Etuit Mysterieux, containing Rouge, Blanc, two Puffs, and a Pinceau Noir	" 2 0
Pear's Bloom of Roses	" 1 0
Atkinson's Blanc de Perle	" 2 0
Saunders' Face Powder	" 0 12

Elegant Puff Boxes and Puffs extra size of all Patterns.

Kemp's Violet Powder is superior to every other, 1 lb. tins Rs. 1 0
Do. do. ½ lb. " 0 10

A great variety of Toilet Requisites of all kinds, and of unsurpassed quality.

KEMP & Co., Limited, SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

EGYPT.

THE following are most useful in protecting the Eyes against Flies, Sand, and Glare:—

	Rs. a.
SMOKE-COLOURED GLASS GOGGLES with Gauze Sides and Elastic Cords	2 0
SMOKE or NEUTRAL-TINTED, Spoon Shape GLASSES, in Blue Steel Frames	4 0
BLUE or NEUTRAL TINT Spoon Shape GLASSES of cheaper make	2 8
SMOKE or NEUTRAL-TINTED Horse Shoe GLASSES, with sides, in Blue Steel Frames	5 0
SMOKE or NEUTRAL-TINTED RAILWAY GLASSES, with Gauze Sides, in Blue Steel Frames	6 8
PINCE-NEZ, and SPECTACLES for long, short or stigmatic sight, with Smoke-coloured or Faint Blue Lenses, in Nickel-plated frames	5 0

KEMP & CO., Limited, SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

OUR SEWING-MACHINES are now in use all over India, and are giving the greatest satisfaction. They are acknowledged by all to be the BEST. Send for illustrated catalogue.—H. A. GEYER & Co., 6, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh supply of 350 SINGER'S GENUINE SEWING MACHINES per s. s. ARMENIA and s. s. GALATIA. For cash or monthly payments. 2, Church-gate-street.

BOARD AND LODGINGS in a large, cool and airy house. For particulars apply "R." care of this paper.

BOMBAY HOTEL, Fort, Bake House Lane.—Rooms now available. Terms moderate. Apply on the premises.

COMPOUNDER.—Wanted, an experienced COMPOUNDER. Apply to TREACHER & Co., Limited, Fort Establishment.

SIGNOR CARLO DACOSTA from Tuscany (Italy) is prepared to give LESSONS in Italian and French. Terms moderate. 16, Marine-street, Fort.

NOTICE to Shipmasters & Agents.—For sale, a newly-built JOLLY BOAT, entirely of teak, copper fastened. Apply to COWASJEE JAMESTJEE, 27, Apollo-street.

COLLARS.—Sizes 15½, 16, 16½, Celluloid Waterproof Collars in three shapes, expressly meet a want long felt in India. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes-street, Fort.

CELLULOID COLLARS are cool, comfortable, and lasting; the interior is fine linen, the exterior is celluloid; requires no Dhoby. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes-street, Fort.

CELLULOID WATER-PROOF COLLARS, white, Re. 1-4 each. Cuffs and Bosoms also of the same material can be had from W. J. ESSAI, Forbes-street, Fort.

AMERICAN light fancy Folding Rocking Chairs, Rs. 4 each or Rs. 20 per half dozen. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes-street, Fort.

BY a BANDMASTER, wanted a situation in N. Regt., can furnish good references. Apply with terms to "A.M.," care of Roman Catholic Chaplain, Sudder Bazaar, Sholapoor.

FOR SALE, best RATTAN MATTING, CHAIRS, TIFFIN BASKETS, TUMBLER COOLERS, and COVERS. Apply to WM. WATSON and Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

TEETH OF PEARLY WHITENESS are ensured by a regular use of the Liquid Dentifrice, ORRISALINE. Manufactured only by B. PHILLIPS and Co., 17, Church-gate-street, and at Poona.

WANTED, by a Lady, place as COMPANION to a lady. References to Col. Jenkins, Deputy Commissioner, Dharmsala, Punjab, and Major Glascock, 1st Bengal Cavalry, Cawnpore.

FOR SALE, four-oars teakwood copper fastened JOLLY BOAT with rowing and sailing gear complete, price Rs. 300. Apply to "T" care of this paper.

FOR SALE, a bay C.-B. PONY, fast to ride and drive. Apply SURGEON HATCH, Malabar Hill.

SPONGES.—Just to hand a small parcel of HONEYCOMB BATH SPONGES, finest quality and cheap. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

WANTED, a SALESMAN who has had experience of Indent business.—Apply to EWART LATHAM and Co.

P. DESOUZA, UNDERTAKER, SCULPTOR, and ENGRAVER, Churney Boyd-road near GirgaumPortuguese Chapel.—TERMS MODERATE.

TO MERCHANTS & BROKERS.—For Hire from 1st August, a decent Carriage and Horse for any period. Apply A. B. C., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

NOOR MAHOMED, 34, Meadow-street, opposite Nansee Khyraz & Co. Undress Volunteer Uniform, Shoulder Card included, Rs. 5-8 per suit.

INDIA-RUBBER SOLUTION, guaranteed waterproof for repairing bicycle tyres, diving dresses, rain coats, &c., can be had at Re. 1-8 per tin from JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

A SURGEON, I.M.D., Madras (April 1881), wishes to EXCHANGE with one in Bombay Presidency. Apply stating full particulars to "F. M. K.," care of this office.

JUST unpacked a small parcel of THE ANTI-STYLOGRAPHIC PENS; a self-feeding reservoir penholder carrying a pen with ordinary nibs, ready for immediate use. Price, Rs. 2 each.—BARTON & Co., CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

APPLES.—Just arrived from Kumao a consignment of Orange Pippins, Golden Reinettes, Ribston Pippins, Glory of Flanders, Herefordshire Pearmains, and several other choice varieties. IN SPLENDID CONDITION. Apply at once to Wm. Watson and Co., 28, Apollo-street.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

KANGRA VALLEY TEA.—JEYAICH MIXTURE. Re. 1-2 per lb. Sole Agent, J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo-street, and 23, Rampart-row.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S UNEQUALLED SCOTCH WHISKY.

Cash. per doz. Rs.	as.					Cash. per doz. Rs	as.
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22	8

A blend composed of matured Whiskies from the most renowned Distilleries in Scotland.

22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22	8

The cream of Scotch Whiskies.

22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22	8

Softened and matured by Age.

22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22	8

Pure, wholesome, possessing great flavour.

22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22	8

Guaranteed to be distilled from pure malt, and free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22	8

Consists of the finest Whiskies selected from those distilled during each fine Barley season.

22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22	8

Highly Commended by Connoisseurs for its Fulness, Fragrance and Mellowness.

22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22	8

Of uniform quality at all times.

22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22	8

The Butting, Bonding, and Blending is carefully attended to by practical men at Treacher and Company's Scotch Agency, and is one of the chief secrets of the success of the article.

22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22	8

Highly recommended as a stimulant by the most eminent Physicians.

22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22	8

Is supplied to upwards of one hundred and twenty Regimental Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

		... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...		

Can be supplied direct from Treacher & Co.'s Wine-Cellars, Byculla, in 2 and 4 Gallon Jars, Quarter Casks, Hogsheads and Puncheons.

		... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...		

Special terms for quantities to the Trade, Messes, Clubs and Co-operative Societies.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPERIOR FELT HATS,

NEW SHAPES, EXTRA LIGHT.

Black, Drab or Brown, Extra Light, and Good Colour	Rs. 7-0, 9-8, 10-8
Special Shapes, suitable for Tall Men	" 10-8 to 12-8
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Helmets, a large variety of Shapes	" 10-0 to 18-0
Fancy Pugrees	" 2-8 to 5-0

CASH, DISCOUNT TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE.

HOAR & CO., HATTERS, BOMBAY,

OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.

THE EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS Company is now prepared to give estimates and to undertake the complete installation of the Electric Light with the celebrated "Brush" system of Arc Lamps of 2,000 candle power each or with the Lane Fox incandescent system of lighting.

Special contracts entered into with Municipalities and Corporations, also with Native States.

All applications to be addressed to the MANAGER, 19, Rampart-row, Bombay.

THE AMERICAN STEAM LAUNDRY COMPANY, FALKLAND-ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE above Company has been started in Bombay, and is conducted under European management. We are now prepared to undertake WASHING for Steamers, Hotels and Clubs, at the CHEAP RATE of Rs. 3 per 100 pieces. Special arrangements made with Hotels and Clubs who desire to have their guests' linen washed, by us Any further information can be learned by calling on the MANAGER, or by letter addressed to the AGENT, American Steam Laundry Company.

J. NEUBERG, 5, MEADOW-STREET.

JUST RECEIVED A SELECT PARCEL OF THE CELEBRATED

JAVA CIGARS,

IN SPLENDID CONDITION,

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNA, with its accompanying FLAVOR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves, at this season particularly, to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

	Per 1000.	Per box of 100.
FLOR DE JAVA, "COQUETTAS"	...Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do. "TRABUCOS"	... " 35	" 4 0
Do. "ROYALS"	... " 40	" 4 8

Samples forwarded on application.

J. NEUBERG, 5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. beg to notify the renewal of their stock of the celebrated CAMPAIGN WATCHES, hundreds of which were supplied to the army during the late war in Afghanistan, and for which the most favourable testimonials have been received from every part of India.

Their revised prices are:—

German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch	Rs. 25
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, extra strong	" 30
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, full jewelled	" 35
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, full jewelled and finest finish	" 40

These watches are not affected by riding and will withstand an immense amount of hard usage.

TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE GIVEN WITH EVERY WATCH.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY, 2, Rampart Row. POONA, 1, East Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SALE of STOCK NOTES to the public will commence on the 1st August, 1882, at the Government Treasuries and sub-Treasuries specified below:—The Notes are issued under the conditions specified in the Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 1438 of 8th March, 1882. Interest will be payable annually, on production of the Note with coupons attached at any of the said Treasuries or sub-Treasuries, and Notes of lower will be exchanged for Notes of higher denomination, or new Notes will be issued, under due precautions, in the place of Notes lost or destroyed, on application at the same.

A. COTTERELL TUPP, B. C. S., Accountant-General.

LIST OF DISTRICT TREASURIES AND SUB-TREASURIES IN THE BOMBAY CIRCLE.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

AHMEDABAD DISTRICT.

Dhandhuka. Dholka. Sanand.
Gogha. Viramgam. Modasa.
Daskroi. Parantij. Mahi Kantha.

BROACH.—BHARUCH DISTRICT.

Broach. Vagra. Jambusar.
(Bharuch). Amod. Anklesvar.

KAIRA DISTRICT.

Mehmadabad. Nadiad. Dohad.
Matar. Borsad. Kaloi.
Thasra. Anand.
Kapadvanj. Godhra.

KOLABA DISTRICT.

Alibagh. Roha. Mahad.
Pen. Mangaon.

SURAT DISTRICT.

Olpad. Jalalpor. Pardi.
Chorasi. Chikhli. Mandvi.
Bardoli. Bulsar.

THANA DISTRICT.

Dahanu. Mokhada. Bassein (Vasai.)
Umbargaon. Murbad. Panvel.
Mahim. Kalyan. Karjat.
Vada. Bhiwndi (Bhimvadi).
Shahapur.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT.

Nagar. Jamkhed. Kopargaon.
Parner. Shevgaon. Sangamner.
Shrigonda. Nevasa. Akola.
Karjat. Rahuri.

KHANDESH DISTRICT.

Dhulia. Nandurbar. Savda.
Amalner. Taloda. Bhusaval.
Erandol. Shahada. Nasirabad.
Pachora. Shirpur.
Chalisgaon. Chopda.
Pimpalner.

NASIK DISTRICT.

Nasik. Niphad. Nandgaon.
Sinnar. Chandor. Baglan.
Igatpuri. Yeola. Kalvan.
Dindori. Malegaon. Peint (Penth).

POONA DISTRICT.

Junnar. Sirur. Bhimthadi.
Indapur. Purandhar. Naval.
Khed. Haveli.

SATARA DISTRICT.

Karad. Khanapur. Tasgaon.
Valva. Koregaon. Panchgani.
Satara. Patan. Malcolmpeth.
Wai. Man.
Javli. Khatav.

SHOLAPUR DISTRICT.

Karmala. Sangola.
Madha. Pandharpur. Malsiras.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

BELGAUM DISTRICT.

Sampgaon. Parasgad. Kolhapur.
Khanapur. Gokak.
Chikodi. Athni.

DHARWAR DISTRICT.

Dharwar. Bankapur. Kalghatgi.
Hubli. Ranebennur. Kod.
Navalgund. Hangal. Ron.
Gadag. Karajgi.

KALADGI DISTRICT.

Indi. Bagevadi. Badami.
Muddebihal. Bijapur. Hungund.
Sindgi. Bagalkot.

KANARA DISTRICT.

Ankola. Siddapur. Yellapur.
Kumta. Sirsi.
Honavar. Supa.

RATNAGIRI DISTRICT.

Vengurla. Rajapur. Khed.
Malvan. Sangameshvar. Dapoli.
Devgad. Chiplun.

SIND DIVISION.

HYDERABAD DISTRICT.

Guni. Shahdadpur. Karo.
Badin. Hala. Umarkot.
Tando Bago. Sakrand. Mitti.
Dero Mohbat. Moro. Dipla.
Mirpur. Naushahro. Nagar.
Tando Alahyar. Kandiaro.

KARACHI DISTRICT.

Karachi. Kotri. Mirpur Batoro.
Dadu. Tatta. Sujawal.
Schwan. Sakro. Shahbandar.
Manjhand. Ghorabari. Jati.

SHIKARPUR DISTRICT.

Shikarpur. Larkhana. Tigar.
Ghotki. Labdarya. Kakar.
Naushahro. Nasirabad. Jacobabad.
Sukkur. Kambar. Kashmor.
Rohri. Rato-dero. Thul.
Mirpur. Sujawal.
Ubauro. Mehar.

POLITICAL DIVISION.

KATHIAWAR DISTRICT.

Wadhwan. Manekvada. Songad.
Rajkot.

CUTCH DISTRICT.

ADEN DISTRICT.

BARODA DISTRICT.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

NAGPUR DIVISION.

NAGPUR DISTRICT.

Nagpur. Ramtek. Kampti.
Umrer. Katol.

BHANDARA DISTRICT.

Tirora. Sakoli.

CHANDA DISTRICT.

Warora. Brahmapuri. Mul.
Sironcha.

WARDHA DISTRICT.

Wardha. Arvi. Hinganghat.

BALAGHAT DISTRICT.

Behir.

JABAPUR DIVISION.

JABALPUR DISTRICT.

Jabalpur. Sihora. Murwara.

SAUGOR DISTRICT.

Saugor. Kurai. Rehli.
Banda.

DAMOH DISTRICT.

Damoh. Hatta.

SEONI DISTRICT.

Seoni. Lakhnadon.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 29.

THE public telegrams regarding Egypt are not regarded as particularly favourable in tone, but we hear of a private telegram from London of yesterday's date reporting an offer on the part of Arabi Bey to make terms of submission. For ourselves we are not inclined to attach much importance to this, but it has nevertheless had a distinct effect on business, in the way of strengthening Government Paper and so forth.

We have had another extremely quiet day in business, and telegrams are still coming through very slowly. The latest commercial message through Reuter is Thursday's, although private despatches of yesterday are in. The Bank of England return for the week shows a decrease in the proportion of reserve to liabilities of 1 per cent., but rates of discount in the open market remain unchanged at 1½ to 2 per cent. Consols are quoted at par, an advance of ⅛; French Rentes at 115, a rise of ⅛. Rupee Paper and Indian Bank shares are unchanged. In General Produce Coffee is firm and 1s. per cwt. higher, Cochin Cocoa-nut-oil 10s. per ton dearer. Seeds and Wheat unchanged.

The Manchester Piece-goods market comes firm at previous prices, and the same tone is also applied to Cotton in Liverpool, the day's sales being 15,000 bales. Spot quotations show an advance of 1-16d. in good Broach and Gianed Dharwar and ⅛d. in good Hingunghaut. Americans to arrive are 1-64d. to 1-32d. higher. In New York ready Mid Uplands are 1-16 cents higher at 12 13-16, October shipment 2 points up at 11·99 cents. per lb.

EXCHANGE.—According to Reuter, Bar Silver has now advanced 52½; but private messages, so far as we can learn, report no change. We accordingly opened quiet here with very little doing, but firmer advices from Calcutta induced rather more willingness to sell on the part of the banks, who put their forward rates for demand and telegraphic up 1-32d., without, however, changing their buying quotations. We now quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	..1s. 8d.	per rupee, ready	
Do. do.	..1s. 8 1-32d.	,,	forward.
Do. Telegraphic	..1s. 7 31-32d.	per rupee, ready	
Do. do.	..1s. 8d.	,,	forward.
Do. 3 months' sight	..1s. 8⅛d.	,,	,,
Credits 3 ,,	,, ..1s. 8⅛d.	,,	,,
Francs 3 ,,	,, ..25 7/16	,,	,,

On Calcutta the rate for demand has advanced to 3-32 premium, but 60 days' sight is still 7-16 discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened very flat, and for a time the best rate offered for Fours was par, but afterwards on the telegram reporting Arabi's offer of terms becoming known the price was advanced to Rs. 100¾ without leading to business. For Fours-and-a-half we quote Rs. 107½.

SHARES are steady with a fair business doing. Bank of Bombay are 5 per cent. lower at Rs. 757½. Press shares are firm, Fort Press and Prince of Wales being both Rs. 25 higher. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are firm, and in a few instances Rs. 5 higher. Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Company are Rs. 25 higher at Rs. 1,175.

COTTON business continues quite stagnant. A few occasional purchases are reported, chiefly for Mediterranean ports, at about previous prices, but general operations are at a standstill.

IN WHEAT there is nothing whatever doing, but dealers still manage to keep up their prices. Of Linseed some small purchases are reported at Rs. 5-10 per cwt.

FREIGHTS continue nominal. For Liverpool 40s. is said to have been paid for some small lots of measurement, and by the P. and O. for Trieste and Venice Rs. 25 is asked. Government, it is believed will still want more tonnage, so that the market will probably be swept for another fortnight or so. After that higher rates will be pretty sure to attract tonnage from other quarters.

PIECE-GOODS are firm with a fair demand.

COALS are steady, but no new bussiness is passing.

P. S.—Since writing the above Reuter's telegrams of yesterday have come in.

Consols have further advanced to 100¾, French Rentes to 115½.

Seeds and Wheat are dull at about previous [illegible]

[illegible]oods in Manchester are strong, Cotton in [illegible] with again, 15,000 bales sales. Spot [illegible] but arrivals are 1-64d. [illegible] for Surats.

[illegible] mined.

[illegible] the

Price of [illegible]

" Fair [illegible]

Difference [illegible]

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK [illegible]

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7p. ct.	757½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840 xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	700
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£			
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	3 do.	130
China	37,320	240	12½	2 do.	94

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	8*
Mazagoh Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000		21
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,050	2,925	Rs. 30	8325
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 5	225

* For distribution.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship True Briton, 1,364 tons, Captain H. W. Gray, will sail to-day for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Pachamba, 544 tons, Captain T. Johnston, arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Kurrachee, with a general cargo and four second class and 41 deck passengers.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Malwa, 1,836 tons, Captain G. W. Atkinson, arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Australia, &c., with Australian mail and the following passengers:—Mr. R. K. Maitland, Mr. G. Taylor, Miss Ida Guenther, and Mr. A. D. E. Suteo. She brought the following cargo:—50 bags oat, 2 cases beads, 5 casks tallow, 1 carriage, 6 boxes gold, 3 boxes gold coins, 1,335 bags coals, and 5 packages merchandise, and 2 horses.

THE steamer Galatea, 2,014 tons, Captain J. D. Allison, which arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Liverpool (1st July), brought the following cargo:—1,927 packages piecegoods, 669 bales twist, 1,587 bundles 504 bars and 1182 plates iron, 17 bales blankets, 16 packages earthenware, 100 packages lead ore, 462 packages iron sheets, 1,190 tons coals, 8,542 plates spelter, 142 cases wine, 42 bales thread, 185 cases whiskey, 108 cases sewing machines, 75 cases beer, 15 cases brass, 13 cases umbrellas, 28 packages papers, 4,174 bundles iron hoops, 53 cases provisions, 141 packages turpentine, 41 packages color and paints, 25 packages tar, 167 cases wine and spirit, 20 cases copper, 55 packages steel, 33 packages buckets, 50 packages varnish, 300 kegs red lead, 160 cases acid and many packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W. and A. Graham and Co.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Pekin 2,125 tons, Captain A. Symons, sailed yesterday for China &c., with China Mail, and cargo of 516 chests opium and general cargo and the following passengers:—For Sydney.—Mr. Geo. Yeend, Mr. D. B. Horn, and Mr. D. Sym. For Yokahama.—Mr. R. J. Blockledge. For Melbourne.—Mr. J. Mander, Mr. and Mrs. J. Evans and two children, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hogan. For Colombo.—Mr. Barton.

ARRIVAL.

July	Vessels.	Commander.	From
28	Malwa (s)	Atkinson	Sydney, June 28.
	Pachamba(s)	Johnston	Kurrachee, July 26.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Pekin (s)	Symons	China, &c.

The ship True Briton, Gray, and Antwerp, obtained her port clearance, on Saturday last.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday:—

Steamer Pachamba, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee,
Steamer Malwa, to Trieste, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July			
25	Salem (s)	Jones	Bombay, July 3.
26	City of London (s)	Blake	Liverpool, June 23.
	Rothesay (s)	Macmahon	Port Alfred, June 28.
	Maharani (s)	Burleigh	Rangoon, July 19.
	Egberts(s)	Barklock	London, June 12.
	Senator	Hall	New York, April 25.
	Duleep Singh	Lower	Liverpool, April 6.
	Joinville	Jourueau	Mauritius, June 27.

DEPARTURES.

July 25.—Ship Lord Lytton, Barque Herman.
July 26.—Steamers Clan Murray, Curlew, Bassein, Nance and Medina. Ship Castle Roy.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

[illegible]d		Mauritius.
[illegible] (s)		Calcutta.
[illegible]		Bombay, & S. P.
[illegible]		in sight.
[illegible]		Rangoon, & C. P.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 29.

FROM GLASGOW.

Galatia (s)—25 barrels tar, Esmailjee Allybhoy.
Armenia (s)—25 cases gingerwine, Eduljee Bazonjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Sicily (s)—10 cases playing cards, Shaikally Kamalally; 3 hogsheads portwine, Manockjee Ishicajee; 17 packages pale ale, Treacher and Co.
Athabasca (s)—3 packages porter and portwine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM LONDON.

Dryburg Abbey (s)—1 hogshead old tom, Jamsetjee Framjee; 7 cases wine, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Pekin (s)—35 packages empty bottles hardware printed forms and medicines other sorts, N. V. Currance and Co; 1,467 plates spelter, Bhimjee Poonja; 40 pales papers, Goolamally Amerbhoy; 57 boxes bar silver, (Rs. 1,82,807), Agra Bank; 15 cases provisions, hams and paper bags, W. J. Essai; 50 cases champagne, Volkart Brothers; 30 packages burgundy whiskey, sherry medicine &c., Treacher and Co; 10 cases champagne, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Sicily (s)—35 kegs iron rose nails, Allybhoy Bapoojee; 100 cases still hocks, Breul and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Vorwaerts (s)—238 packages papers, Framjee Ardaseer Dawar and Co; 59 packages papers, Jamnajee and Co; 22 cases papers, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 31.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

211-76—Macfarlane and E.—Hajee Jackaria Hajee Joonas vs. Hajee Cassum Hajee Abdool Succoor—Prescot and W. and Skipsey and Wilkins.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

Such of the following new Long Causes fixed for the 31th July which either party has informed the Prothonotary or the Deputy Registrar will be defended, will not be called on until any consent decree and undefended suits in the list are disposed of. Defended suits will stand over and be taken in their order.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

New Long Causes.

415-81—R. M. Sayani—Ebrahimbhoy Kareembhoy and another vs Allarukia Shewjee—In person—Defended.

213-82—Muljee and B.—Munmowandas Luckmidass vs Gopaljee Jairamgeer—M. M. Munshi.

215-82—Chalk and W. Hacebhoy Laljee and others vs Nusserwanjee Dinsha.

216-82—Ardesir and H.—Nursoo Dhurmajee vs Eduljee Maneckjee Sethna.

218-82—Hearn C. and L.—Sorabjee Eduljee Dadachanjee and another vs Vilarbai—Jefferson B. and D.

222-82—Macfarlane and E.—Maneckjal Lallobhoy vs Sallay bin Oomer.

226-82—Smith and F.—L. A. Wallace and others vs James G. Smith and others—Chalk and W.

Long Causes.

289-81—Muljee and B.—J. G. Smith and others vs the G. I. P. R. Co. and another—Hearn C. and L., Hore C. and B.

321-81—Crawford and B.—Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Panday and others vs J. Gordon and others—Craigie, L. and O. and Hearn C. and L.

513-80—Khunderao M. (for a pauper)—Karumally Mahomed Jaitha—vs Sonbai and another—Moresh war Land In person

335-81—In person—Ahmed bin Ismaljee Khotay vs Nainbai and others—In person.

303-80—J. C. Cama—Toolseyram Bahinajee Fadkay and another vs Rajaram Wittojee Tambay and others Hore C. and B.—Shapurjee and T. Prescot and W. and In person.

200-81—Smith and F.—Dewjee Mooljee vs Runchordass Khetsey—Hore C. and B.

557-80—Jefferson B. and D.—Heeralal Jumnadass vs Punjarilall Kashiramjee and another—Tyebjee and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice LATHAM.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

91-82—Prescot and W.—Thucker Kessowjee Jadowjee vs Pemavahoo and another—Jefferson B. and D.; Hore C. and B.—Part heard.

320-80—Payne and G.—Dossibai and another vs the Hon'ble Morarjee Goculdas and another—Tyebjee and D.

98-80—Pestonjee K.—C. A. Turner vs Mohunlal Tackersey—Nanu and H.

71-81—Hore, C. and B.—Cursondass Shamjee and another vs Waghjee Coorjee and others—Shapurjee and T.

149-80—R. M. Sayani (for pauper)—Damodhur Ramchundra Pandit alias Abas Saheb vs Vishnoo Ramchundra Ranade—Muljee and B.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 27.

Mein, Lieut., 21st Bombay N. I., from leave, from Poona.

JULY 29.

Poole, Major, Hampshire, on leave from Cawnpore.
Field, Lieut. Col., 15th Hussars, on duty, from Rawalpindee.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 28.

Martin, Lieut., 9th Lancers, to join, to Umballa.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, July 31.

There will be parade in the Town Hall on Wednesday next the 2nd August 1882. All members are requested to attend.

[illegible] will be pardde for recrtits at the Head [illegible] day at 6-30 a. m. (Bombay time) [illegible] All recruits are requested to [illegible] join the ranks at the [illegible] drill session.

[illegible]ENNANT,
[illegible], B. V. R. C.

[illegible] ORDERS.

[illegible]ead-quarters,
[illegible], 1882.

[illegible] make the following

[illegible] Lieut. R. P. Colomb,
[illegible], a candidate for the
[illegible]fficer on probation.
[illegible] V. R. Piers, late Offg.
[illegible] 6th N. I., to officiate
[illegible]tion.
[illegible] of G. O. C. No. 307 of
[illegible]cer to the 22nd N. I.]
[illegible] Tritton, 2nd Battn. Rl.
[illegible]ndidate for the S. C., to
[illegible]er on probation, dated 11th
[illegible]

[illegible] L. H. Vidal (Offg. Wing
[illegible] to officiate as Wing Officer

With [illegible] Govt., the C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointments.

Major H. B. Laurence, 2nd Battn. Rl. Lancaster Regt., (Offg. Extra Depy. Asst. Qr.-Mr.-Genl., Bombay Dist.) to officiate as Depy. Asst. Qr.-Mr. Genl., Sind Dist., vice Capt. Broome, 29th N. I., relieved.

Lieut. W. St. L. Chase, V.C., S.C. (offg. Wing Officer and Qr.-Mr. 28th N.I.), to officiate as Depy. Asst. Qr.-Mr.-Genl., Northern Divn., vice Capt. Melliss, proceeded on service to Egypt.

Capt. W. H. D. Jones, Second Squad. Comdr. (2nd Cavy.), to officiate as extra Depy. Asst. Qr.-Mr.-Genl., [illegible] Dist., as a temporary measure, vice Major Lawrence.

With reference to G.-G. O. No. 344 of 1882, Capt. R. L. Price, S. C., is placed on general duty, Mhow.

Capt. W. G. W. Macbay, S. C. (Offg. Wing Comdr. 20th N. I.), is attached to the 29th N. I.

Surg. P. J. Damania, I. M. D., was in medical charge of the 6th N. I. from 3rd April to 30th June, 1882 (both days inclusive.)

The undermentioned Officer and Warrant Officer returned to duty by permission of the Secy. of State for India on the dates specified:—

Lieut.-Col. G. G. Grant, S. C. (Judge and Session Judge, Kurrachee), 25th July, 1882.

Sub-Condr. P. Gallagher, Commissariat Dept. 18th July, 1882.

The undermentioned Officer has leave of absence:—

Royal Lancaster Regt. (2nd Battn.)—Lieut. G. Laing-Meason from 31st July to 9th August, 1882, in extension of the general leave granted him in G. O. C. No. 305 of 1882.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-quarters, Simla, July 19.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

7th N. I.—Lieut. A. E. Whistler, Wing Officer on probation 3rd N. I., and at present attached to the 2nd N. I., to be Offg. Wing Officer on probation, as a temporary arrangement.

25th N. I.—Lieut. A. Hamilton, K. O. B., a candidate for the Ben. S. C. to be Offg. Wing Officer on probation. Dated 6th July 1882.

30th N. I.—Lieut. G. S. de H. Martindale, East Lancashire Regt., a candidate for the Ben. S. C. to be Offg. Wing Officer on probation. Dated 3rd July 1882.

Major C. D'E. Spottiswoode, 10th Hus., is appointed A.-de-C. on the Personal Staff of Lieut-Genl. C Cureton, C.B., commanding Oudh Division, vice Capt. C. G. Adye, West Yorkshire Regt., resigned. Dated 6th April 1882.

Lieut. S. F. Biddulph, S. C., is appointed A-de-C. on the Personal Staff of Lieut. Genl. Sir M. A. S. Biddulph, K. C. B., commanding Rawul Pindi Divn. Dated 17th July 1882.

The candidates named below have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta to have attained the undermentioned standards, agreeably to the provisions of sec. 24, Bengal Army, Regulation:—

High Proficiency in Persian—Lieut. C. E. W. Macdonald, S. C., Cant. Magte., Dun Dun.

Higher Standard in Persian.—Major S. E. Pemberton, R. A.

Higher Standard in Hindustani.—Lieuts. G. S. Goldsmith, Cheshire Regt. on probn. 8th N. I.; J. R. Dunlop-Smith, Cheshire Regt. on probn. 4th Sikh Infy. H. F. K. Waldron, 2nd Bn. East Surrey Regt. and Pte P. Burns, 2nd Bn. Warwickshire Regt.

At the examinations held on the 1st June 1882 and following days, the undermentioned officers passed the examinations noted opposite their names:—

Majors H. P. Douglas-Willian, 1st Dn. Gds.; E. E. Lushington, (2) 8th Hussars; J. A. Armstrong, (1) (3) R. Engrs.; C. H. Broad, (1) (2) Northd. Frs.; F. W. R. Jones, Manchester Regt.; R. H. Tyacke, (1) North Staffordshire Regt. Examn. (c) and (d), sec. 4, para. 30 (IV), Queen's Regns. Qualified for the rank of Major.

Capts. M. C. Wood, (1) (2) 10th Hus.; J. G. Stone, (1) Rl. A.; W. L. Hutchinson, R. A.; H. H. Cole, (3) Rl. Engrs.; C. Linton, S. Lancashire Regt.; and F. Carpenter, Connaught Rangers. Examn. (c) and (d), sec. 4, para. 30 (IV), Queen's Regns. Qualified for the rank of Major.

Lieuts H. S. Dawkins, (1) R. A.; W. M. Russell, R. A.; H. M. Slater, R. A.; E. H. Armitage, (3) R. A.; and N. S. Ogilvie, R. A.; and F. L. Nathan, (1) (2) R. A. Examn. (c) and (d), sec. 4, para. 30 (III), Queen's Regns.

Major A. W. R. Becher, (1) (2) G. L. Cavy.; and Capt. W. H. Muir, (1) (3) S. C.; and E. W. Chalmers, S. C. Examn. part II, sec. 5, para. 150, B. A. R.

Lieuts A. I. Wilson, Royal Irish Regt.; and T. R. A. G. Montgomery, (1) Cheshire Regt.; H. Rose, (1) Cheshire Regt.; E. Wright, (1) Argyll and Sutherland Highldrs.; and W. W. Norman, (1) Border Regt. Examn. required by sec. 4, para. 3, B.A.R.

(1) "Distinguished" in Military Law.
(2) "Distinguished" in Field Fortification.
(3) "Distinguished" in Military Topography.

G. O. C. C. dated 13th May 1882, page 20), appointing Lieut. B. E. Winter, 2nd Battn. Wiltshire Regt., to be Inst. of Musketry, subject to the approval of H. R. H. the Field Marshal C.-in-C., is cancelled, and that officer is appointed to officiate as Instr. in Musketry to the battalion, with effect from the 20th April 1882.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for the rank of Lieutenant under sec. 4, para. 30 (II) Queen's Regulations:—

Lieuts. H. Comins, and W. B. Mullins, and R. F. C. Baker, Norfolk Regt.; P. A. N. St. L. Wood, M. G. Jacson, Devonshire Regt.; C. J. E. A. McArthur, King's Own Boaderers; J. Shakespear, A. A. J. Johnstone, G. Lamb, and F. C. B. Lane Leinster Regt.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

A. M. D.—Surg. Major K. W. Cumming, for two months, on private affairs, pending retirement from the service.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

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Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address, "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 3, King William Street, Charing Cross," engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS. W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.

* * "AGENTS WANTED."

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,

OPTICIANS AND JEWELLERS,

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RESPECTFULLY announce to the public that they have TAKEN OVER the entire STOCK of OPTICAL GOODS of Dr. A. MENIST, the well-known Oculist Optician, as well as his valuable instruments for suiting the sight.

The superiority of Dr. Menist's Pebbles is well known throughout India, and in order to place them within the reach of every one, he has now fitted them in steel frames, which they are authorised to sell for the price of the Pebbles only.

Dr. Menist's pamphlet may be had free on application; it contains numerous testimonials to his successful treatment, many of the cases having been previously in the hands of other Oculists, who had failed to find a remedy, and it also contains, for the benefit of persons who cannot pay us a visit, a sheet of questions, the answers to which, when carefully given, will enable us to select suitable glasses.

Up-country orders attended to promptly.
Testing Glasses sent on application.

C. MARCKS & Co.,
Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

GAMBLE—June 23, at Walhalla, Victoria, the wife of H. W. B. Gamble, of a son.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SANDS—July 29, at Cumballa Hill, the wife of R. Lee Sands, of a son.

DEATHS.

GHELLA—July 29, Mr. Runchordass Ghella, aged 32 years.
O'GRADY—July 26, at the European General Hospital, George Austin O'Grady of St. Xavier's College, youngest son of Mrs. O'Grady, widow of the late Lieut. O'Grady, H. C., of typhoid fever.
READYMONEY—July 30, at her residence, Nepean Sea, Road, Malabar Hill, Bai Dhunbajee widow of the late Mr. Framjee Pestonjee Patuck, and sister of Mr. Heerjee and the late Sir Cowasjee Jehanghir, aged 56 years. Her funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.
VIJLIBAI—July 28, at 11-30 p. m. at her father's residence in Fort, opposite the European General Hospital, Vijliba, the beloved daughter of Mr. Gokuldas Jugmohandas and wife of Mr. Nurrotumdas Ramjee.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

D'ROZARIO—July 21, at Lovedale, Ootacamund, the wife of Mr. F. D'Rozario, of the Neddiwuttum Chinchona Estate, O. Valley, Neilgherries.
FORBES—July 25, at 12, Harrington Street, the wife of A. Forbes, C.S., of a daughter.
MACKINNON—July 25, at 11, Camac Street, the wife of John Mackinnon, of a daughter.
O'CONNELL—July 20, at Mysore, the wife of Mr. T. J. O'Connell, Head Inspector of Police, of a son.
PRAGER—July 17, at Yercaud, Shevaroy Hills, the wife of Samuel Prager, of a daughter.
SHIRORE—July 24, the wife of W. C. Shircore, of a daughter.
WATSON—July 27, at Ballygunge, the wife of Thomas Watson, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

RITCHIE—THACKERAY—July 20, at Roorkee, John Gerald Ritchie, Bengal Civil Service, son of the late William Ritchie, of the Calcutta Bar, Advocate-General of Bengal, to Amy Margaret, eldest daughter of Lt.-Colonel E. T. Thackeray, V. C., R. E.

DEATHS.

BROAD—July 22, William Broad, firm of Broad and McKinnell, æt. 8, S. Japan, of heat apoplexy, aged 42 years, 3 months 25 days. Deeply regretted by his numerous friends.
PRAGER—July 23, at Yercaud, Shevaroy Hills, Annie, the beloved wife of Samuel Prager, aged 43 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 31, 1882.

THE multifarious telegrams which came to hand on Saturday and Sunday create doubts as to the real drift of things in regard to Egypt. On the 27th July it was telegraphed from Alexandria that the garrison of Aboukir —which we were previously told had been occupied by British troops—had declared for Arabi, and that the latter had written to the Sultan expressing his determination to resist Turkish troops if they were sent to Egypt. But on the evening of the same day Lord Granville in the House of Lords stated that informal communications were taking place between Arabi and the British authorities. He added that there was nothing to justify any relaxation in the preparations for war, but of course the inference is natural that Arabi is possibly open to reason. It was reported that he offers to submit, provided he and the other officers acting with him are allowed to retire in the enjoyment of their rank and pay. If this proposal be really made, and if it be sincere, of course the whole difficulty is at an end, for these terms will undoubtedly be accorded. But there is no certainty about the affair, and Arabi would gain nothing by prematurely giving way on such terms, which would be quite as readily granted to him a month hence, when the British Expedition is in a position to begin operations. We may set aside this particular report of Arabi's willingness to throw up the game as improbable at the present stage, though of course he may be feeling his way towards an understanding with his formidable adversaries with a view to a not very remote contingency. It is not likely that he would compromise himself at Constantinople by writing a letter threatening resistance to the Sultan's troops if he were on the point of surrendering to the British for a guarantee of rank and pay. He could best enjoy both at Constantinople, which is the common refuge of Egyptians in misfortune; but if he insulted or threatened the Sultan, that refuge would of course be closed against him. In regard to the progress of political and military events in Egypt it is to be noted that Admiral Seymour has been instructed to write to the Khedive disclaiming any idea of conquest on the part of the British Government, the only object which it has in view being the restoration of order. Aboukir, it was believed, would be bombarded on Friday, but as no telegram announcing the event has been received, we may suppose that it has been postponed. Arabi is said to have withdrawn his army to Dumanhour, the point of junction between the Alexandrian and the Rosetta railways. He has left outposts only at Kafre-ed-Dowar, which ought now to be open to a sudden spring which would place that important strategical position in the hands of the British. Dumanhour itself is an important position, but it is not so strong for defensive purposes as Kafre-ed-Dowar. Doubtless Arabi felt nervous lest a movement *viâ* the Rosetta Railway might have brought a British force to Dumanhour, and so cut off his retreat from Kafre-ed-Dowar and made him a prisoner. The moral effect of a retrograde movement is, however, bad for his cause just at this juncture, and if Kafre-ed-Dowar be seized he will almost of necessity have to fall back upon Cairo and surrender the Delta to the British. His best course would have been to stand fast at Kafre-ed-Dowar and destroyed the railway between Rosetta and Dumanhour to avert a sudden blow from that side.

The attitude of the Sultan is evidently causing distrust in London. His Majesty, it appears, has announced his intention of sending troops to Egypt this week; but in making this notification he expresses a hope that the British Expedition will be countermanded, and that the British troops now in Egypt will be withdrawn. Apparently with the view of binding the Sultan to deal with Arabi as an enemy, Lord Dufferin has been instructed to insist that His Majesty shall proclaim that Pasha a rebel. We are not told what answer the Sultan has given to this demand. He may possibly reply that if Arabi is a rebel the grievance concerns no one more than the sovereign against whom he has rebelled, and that it is to chastise him and bring him to a proper state of mind that the Ottoman troops are being sent to Egypt. That is the answer which the circumstances of the case prescribe. And what will the British Government say when they receive it? They will have no diplomatic ground for objecting further to the presence of Ottoman troops. But the real ground of objection will remain as strong as ever. We cannot be sure for an hour that once a Turkish *corps d'armée* is established on Egyptian soil, it may not declare that the country is pacified, and that Arabi has made his submission, and that it would be contrary to the interests of Turkey that a Turkish province should be longer occupied by foreign troops. In point of fact we could only make war in Egypt on sufferance while a Turkish corps was on the spot looking on—unless of course we choose to make war on Turkey as well as on Egypt. But in that case 20,000 men will not suffice,—we must be prepared to pour 100,000 men into the country. It would be much better to declare at once that, as we had undertaken to restore order in Egypt single-handed, we would carry the matter through without help from Turkey, and that we would prevent the landing of any Turkish force. That the intentions of the Porte are regarded with strong suspicion by Mr. Gladstone is clear from his language in the House of Commons and from the instructions sent to Lord Dufferin. What is equally clear is that the particular measure insisted upon as a guarantee of good faith may be given, and probably will be given, without the slightest intention of being bound by it once a Turkish force is landed in Egypt. And it must be borne in mind that if the Sultan despatch an army to Alexandria or Rosetta this week, it will be in position in Egypt before Sir Garnet Wolseley's force has left the Channel. The wisdom of avoiding the awkward situation that would then be inevitable need not be pointed out. The only way of avoiding it is by firmly declaring that no Turkish troops will be suffered to land in Egypt.

The Radical and Conservative opposition to the vote of credit has not come to much. The Government had 275 votes and the Opposition only 19. Parliament has therefore endorsed the Government policy, and no embarrassment need be looked for on that side. It is not easy to understand the meaning of the telegram relative to the vote of credit in the French Chamber. M. de Freycinet is represented as postponing that vote until Saturday (last), in view of the intention of Turkey intervening. But a previous telegram had stated that the Chamber had already rejected the proposal of a vote for the guarding of the Canal. Was a vote about to be taken for a larger object?

IT would be difficult to know whether to take the Pastoral Letter from the Bishop of Bombay, which we publish in another column, seriously or not, were it not for the pains which His Lordship has been at, to secure for his philippic a private interpretation. For we cannot affect, with the Bishop, to look upon this letter as in its main purport the fruit of considerations which have been "repeatedly forced upon his notice" since he entered on the administration of his diocese. It is that no doubt; but it is something more than that. In the common sense of the community it is a last and public effort on the part of the Bishop of Bombay to prevent a particular marriage, which will be, in his opinion, contrary to the law of God; and in opposition to which he has already exhausted all means, legal and illegal, as we are constrained to add, which have seemed open to him. From that point of view the propriety of yesterday's proceedings in the Cathedral of Bombay not only permits, but loudly calls for, public comment; and we labour under the same constraining sense of duty to which Bishop Myline appeals, when we say at once that, in our view, these proceedings constituted a three-fold outrage, on the law of the land, on the consciences of the "faithful laity" to whom the Bishop professed to be speaking, and on the ordinary decencies of private life. This is a grave charge; but it is not lightly uttered; and we borrow Bishop Myline's words when we ask His Lordship to believe that it "costs us something to break silence on a subject so delicate; and that we do so under an imperative sense of duty." We proceed to set out the considerations which appear to us to make the charge good. The outrage on the law of the land need not detain us a moment. It is gross, obvious, and palpable. The Bishop of Bombay is an officer of State, appointed by the Crown to administer the Church of England as by law established in the Presidency of Bombay. More than this he claims to be; and more than this he doubtless is. But that he is what we have described him to be, there can be no question: nor can there be any question that, so long as he cares to retain an office which he assumed voluntarily, and which so far as the State is concerned he is at perfect liberty to demit, it is part of his duty to do nothing inconsistent with that office. The Church of England as by law established is what under this light he has to do with. The prayer-book, to which he makes appeal as obviously conveying the "rule of the Church of England," does so by the *fiat* of the Crown; and can in no wise be pleaded against a later statute law resting on the same authority to which it itself owes all the validity it possesses. We should be ashamed to set forth a consideration so obvious were it not that the whole of the Bishop's argument on this head proceeds on the extraordinary assumption that it can be, and is in this case, the duty of a State-paid officer publicly to hold up the law of the land to derision and obloquy, and to threaten those who may "take advantage" of that law with the scanty penalties which the wisdom of our ancestors has allowed Bishops to retain. "For my own part and duty, I hereby give public intimation that no persons who have contracted a marriage after one of them has been divorced for adultery, and during the lifetime of the former wife or husband, can be admitted to the Lord's table in this diocese." These are brave words; but we defy contradiction when we say that a person in the condition described by the Bishop, who should desire to communicate, could not possibly be prevented; and that if the Bishop, or any of his inferior clergy, were rash enough to proclaim, as their reason for attempting to refuse the rite, their opinion that such a person was living in open sin with another, not his or her husband or wife, a successful criminal prosecution for libel would be the only practical result. We wish we could stop here; but the words that follow in the Pastoral remind us that the Bishop has already far transgressed the line between what is lawful to him as a Bishop of the Established Church and what is distinctly incompetent and illegal. "No clergyman who performs a marriage ceremony for a person divorced for adultery, during the lifetime of her former husband, can continue to retain my licence to minister in this diocese." We take the Bishop at his strongest point, of course, when we impeach his declared policy in the case of the re-marriage of "guilty parties." But even there the law is clear. No clergyman is compelled to solemnise such a marriage; but no clergyman may throw hindrances in the way of such a marriage. It cannot be contended that this latter provision does not take the whole question of the re-marriage of divorced persons out of the category of cases in which a Bishop may lawfully advise or command his clergy. The threat to withdraw the license is a perfectly idle one; and the action which the Bishop has already taken, in a case where there is no question of "guilty parties," is more wanton, but no whit more illegal, than would have been similar action in a case of the kind in which he vainly imagines his hands are free. With regard to the "unflinching support" promised in the words that follow to clergymen who refuse to marry innocent persons, we can only express our surprise that Bishop Mylne should have stooped to so clumsily-concealed a bid, or bribe, for the support of such clergymen in the diocese as have not already arrived at his convictions in this matter. We have seen that the law expressly protects clergymen who, of their own motion, decline to marry divorced persons. In what respect, then, do they stand in need of "unflinching support?" Or how is that "support" to be distinguished from the active encouragement of the choicest stations and the fattest places in the gift of the speaker?

The Bishop's scriptural position, after we have granted the postulate that every recorded word of the Founder of Christianity is a rule of practical conduct for the men of these latter days, rests mainly, it will be perceived, on the meaning to be attached to the words, "He which marrieth her which is put away doth commit adultery." The Bishop takes these words, where he first appeals to them, to refer to a guilty woman; and on them, so understood, he bases his statement that the law, in permitting such to marry, "set Christ on one side altogether." But to the ordinary mind, we submit, this is precisely what the words do not mean. The speaker was dealing with a state of things in which women were put away with a lightness which was only equalled in the first six centuries of the Christian Roman Empire. They were put away, to quote the words of the Pharisees, "for every cause." To the enquiry whether this was right, the answer was:—"Whosoever shall put his wife away, except it be for fornication, and shall marry another, committeth adultery; and whosoever marrieth her which is put

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]
(By London and Teheran.)

THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

THE VOTE OF CREDIT.

REPORTED SUBMISSION OF ARABI PASHA.

COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN ARABI PASHA AND THE BRITISH.

LONDON, JULY 28.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Gladstone made a statement in which he denied the charge of vacillation in regard to Egyptian affairs which had been brought against the Government by the Opposition. A rupture with France, he said, would surely led to a general European war. The Right Honble gentleman said that England insists on the Sultan proclaiming Arabi Pasha a rebel.

The Commons have agreed to the motion for an extraordinary vote of credit on account of the Egyptian expedition by 275 against 19 votes.

H. R. H. the Duke of Teck will accompany the staff of Sir Garnet Wolseley to Egypt.

Latest advices from Alexandria state that Admiral Seymour has written to the Khedive disclaiming any idea of conquest on the part of the British, who are there to restore order.

It is expected that Aboukir will be bombarded on Friday.

It is reported that Arabi Pasha has retired to Damanhour, leaving his outposts at Kafre-ed-Dowar.

It is reported that Arabi Pasha has sent in proposals to submit, on condition that himself and colleagues are permitted to retire to a monastery *(sic)*, retaining their rank and pay.

Mr. Gladstone, in replying to a question in the House of Commons this evening, said that Lord Dufferin has been instructed to demand that the Sultan shall proclaim Arabi Pasha a rebel and uphold Tewfik Pasha (the Khedive) before Turkish troops start for Egypt.

Lord Granville, replying to a question in the House of Lords, said that informal communications are passing between the British and Arabi Pasha, but this did not justify any relaxation in our military preparations.

LONDON, JULY 29, MORNING.

The bombardment of Aboukir has been delayed until Monday.

The reason of Turkey suddenly consenting to intervene in Egypt is attributed to the influence of Prince Bismarck.

All the great Powers adhere to a proposal made by the Conference that the Sultan should proclaim Arabi a rebel.

THE GARRISON OF ABOUKIR.

ALEXANDRIA, JULY 27.

The garrison of Aboukir, having been ordered to embark for Alexandria, refused to do so. Their rallying to the Khedive was only a ruse.

ARABI AND THE SULTAN.

Arabi Pasha has written a letter to the Sultan, in which he expresses his determination to resist Turkish troops if sent to Egypt.

THE PORTE AND THE BRITISH EXPEDITION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 28.

The Porte, in notifying that Turkish troops will be despatched to Egypt, hopes that previous to so doing the British expedition will be countermanded, and the British troops already in Egypt be withdrawn.

THE FRENCH VOTE.

PARIS, JULY 27.

In consequence of Turkey having announced that she will send an expedition to Egypt next week, de Freycinet has postponed the vote of credit until Saturday.

THE STAFF APPOINTMENTS FOR EGYPT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 30.

A *Gazette Extraordinary* issued late last night gives full information as to the preparations for field operations in Egypt. The following are the staff appointments up to date :—

Major-General Sir H. T. Macpherson, K.C.B., V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, commanding ; Lieutenant Childers, Royal Artillery, Aide-de-Camp.

Major Morgan, Norfolk Regiment, Assistant Adjutant-General ; Major King Harman, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Quarter-Master-General ; Captain E. K. Elles, Royal Artillery ; and Captain H. Melliss, Bombay Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Masters-General ; Colonel H. Moore, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Quarter-Master-General for Intelligence ; Lieutenant Grierson, Royal Artillery, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General for Intelligence.

Colonel Browne, Royal Engineers, Commanding Engineers ; Major Nicholson, Royal Engineers, Field Engineers ; Lieutenant Burne Murdock, Royal Engineers, Assistant Field Engineer.

Major Marsh, Bengal Staff Corps, Provost Marshal ; Lieutenant Dickie, Royal Engineers, Superintendent Army Signalling ; Veterinary Surgeon Army Department, Inspecing Veterinary Surgeon Reid.

J. Anderson, M. A., Presbyterian Chaplain.

Medical Department :—Deputy Surgeon-General Smith, M. D., Madras Medical Department, principal medical officer. Military Accounts Department Field Pay Master Major Rowlandson, Madras Staff Corps.

Captain Pengree, Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance.

Commissariat Department :—Lieutenant-Colonel W. Luckhardt, Bombay Staff Corps, principal officer ; Captain W. Christopher, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General ; Lieutenant Cole C. McInroy, Madras Staff Corps ; Major Rind, Bengal Staff Corps ; and Captain B.L.P. Reilly, Bombay Staff Corps, assistant Commissary-General. Transport :—Lieut.-Colonel C. Hayter, Madras Staff Corps, Director of Transport ; Captain S. P. Turnbull, Bengal Staff Corps ; Lieutenant L.E.B. Booth, West Riding Regiment, and Lieutenant R. E. Spence, Bengal Staff Corps, Transport Officers.

The regiments ordered for service are the same as already announced. The Cavalry Brigade is to be commanded by Brigadier-General H. C. Wilkinson, late of the 16th Lancers, with Major Barrow as Brigadier-Major ; Colonel Tanner, C. B., Bombay Staff Corps, commands the Infantry Brigade with Major Murray, Seaforth Highlanders, as Brigadier-Major.

While employed in command of the Brigade, Colonel Tanner will have the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, Second Class.

The native regiments go on the present established strength, 550 of all ranks for Cavalry and 882 for Infantry, so far as they are complete, minus men unfit for service. Commanding officers are held responsible that none but officers, men, and followers are in every way fit to accompany the force. All sickly men are to be left at the depôt. Each native regiment will have eight British officers including those who may be recalled from furlough and join in Egypt. Followers, servants, and baggage to be on the Cabul scale, but without grass cutters except for cavalry. As hereafter detailed all the regiments will be completed with all establishments including Commissariat in their respective presidencies. Depôts for regiments will be formed under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief and the Governments of Bombay and Madras respectively. British officers will be detailed in charge of each depôt. Pay havildar on Staff Salary will be allowed each a depôt for native troops. Commanding Officers will be held responsible for all orders and circulars connected with family remittances and arrangements made known to officers in charge of depôts, and that provision is made for the care of spare arms, accoutrements, boots, and heavy baggage, &c., left behind. Families of British troops left behind and remaining at their present stations will receive in addition subsistence allowance, three-quarter rations for wives, and half for children. British troops, including officers of the Medical Department draw Indian pay and allowances until landing in Egypt when they will be on the same footing as the rest of the British troops with the expeditionary force. Native Infantry and Sappers will draw extra batta, and free rations will be allowed to all ranks, Cavalry, Infantry, and Sappers, while on foreign service. As during the sea voyage the Cavalry would be unable to provision for forage for horses, and difficulty would also be experienced in this respect during a portion of the service on land the provision of forage for horses, mules, and ponies will be undertaken by the Commissariat Department, with such assistance as regiments and followers are enabled to render. Grass cutters will be paid by the troops as usual ; and both grass-cutters and animals will be employed to procure forage. When obtainable forage must be held disposable for all [illegible] Native officers [illegible] to re[illegible] mandi[illegible] limits prescribed they will continue to supply themselves with ordinary clothing, equipment, saddlery, and stable gear for their horses, but articles of extra clothing necessitated by the speciality of the climate or service will be issued free. Each troop will be allowed to embark two chumda horses to meet casualties, which will be rationed free of cost. During the continuance of arrangement under which the supply of grain and forage is undertaken by the State the pay of cavalry regiments will be as follows :—First, second, and third class ressaldars respectively, Rs. 300, Rs. 250, and and Rs. 200 ; first, second, and third class ressaldars, Rs. 150, Rs. 135, and Rs. 120 ; wordie major, Rs. 150 ; first, second, and third class jemadars respectively, Rs. 80, Rs. 70, and Rs. 60 ; duffadars, Rs. 30 ; trumpeters, Rs. 25 ; sowars, Rs. 20 monthly. Followers paid by the troops will receive free rations, and such extra pay as is necessary to put them on a par with public followers of a similar class. Pay bills of all staff and departmental officers will be adjusted by field paymasters. All payments to native troops will, if practicable, be made in rupees. Should it be necessary to issue the coinage of the country or British money, pay and allowance will be converted into that coinage at the rates of exchange current in Europe. Officers commanding native regiments and detachment detailed for service are directed at once to draw and distribute three months' pay in advance to their respective corps. Staff and department establishments may receive a similar advance exclusive of command, contract, office, or staff allowance. Family remittances to India of British troops will be made at the official rate of exchange through the field paymaster. Remittances to England will be made under War Office regulations. Family remittance of native troops to be arranged for, as usual, by Officers Commanding regiments and detachments. Officers, warrant officers, and non-commissioned officers, excepting those belonging to the British portion of the division, may remit the whole or any portion of their pay to India at par on paying the amount to the Field Paymaster. All arrangements special to this service are to have effect from the date of embarkation, and are to continue in force till the date of return. Embarkation and all subsidiary arrangements to take place under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief. It has been decided that no railway plant will be sent to Egypt.

LOSS OF STEAMERS.

GUNESHKHIND, JULY 30.

The steamer Fleurs Castle was totally lost on the 9th instant, three miles south of Guardafui. Sixteen of the crew were saved and have arrived in Aden.

The Russian steamer Moscow was totally lost twenty miles south from Ras Hafoon. She had 120 men on board, all of whom have saved. The Resident at Aden was unable to give assistance.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]
(By London and Teheran.)

THE ARREARS BILL.

LONDON, JULY 28.

The House of Lords have read the Arrears of Rent Bill a second time.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 28.

The Anchor Line steamer Hispania arrived here from Bombay this morning.

ADEN, JULY 28.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Quetta, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

PORT SAID, JULY 28.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Canara, homeward bound from Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast, left here this evening.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	4 9-16
The Manchester market has been firm.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83½
4½ per cent. do.	89⅝
5 per cent. Consols for account	100⅛
3½ per cent. do.	100½
5 per cent. French Rentes	115
Bar Silver	52½

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes	£11,500,000,	Dec.	£300,000
Bills Discounted	£22,700,000,	Inc.	£100,000
Bullion	£23,300,000,	Dec.	£400,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 39 per cent.

REPORTED LOSS OF A STEAMER.

The following telegram has been received by Government, Marine Department, from the Resident at Aden, dated July 27 :—

"Reported by German steamer Doran, steamer wrecked thirty miles south of Guardafui ; abandoned. Black funnel, with ring."

A MOFUSSIL paper states that Mr. Erskine has been appointed to the membership of Council about to be rendered vacant by the retirement of Mr. Ashburner, and that Mr. Peile will succeed Mr. Erskine as *pro tem* Commissioner of Sind. This statement has no authority ; the Government of Bombay has as yet no knowledge of any such appointments.

THE Bishop of Bombay read a pastoral letter on the subject of the law of divorce, and the remarriage of divorced persons, after morning service at the Cathedral yesterday. Dr. Myline desired to give public intimation that "no persons who have contracted a marriage after one of them has been divorced for adultery, and during the lifetime of the former wife or husband, can be admitted to the Lord's table in this Diocese, so long as they continue to live together ;" and he further declared that no clergyman who performs a marriage ceremony for a person divorced for adultery, during the lifetime of the former wife or husband, can continue to retain his (the Bishop's) licence to minister in this Diocese.

THE sale of Stock Notes in this Presidency, the Accountant-General notifies by an advertisement published in another column, will commence tomorrow at the various Government Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries.

HIS HIGHNSS THE RAO OF KUTCH, accompanied by his younger brother, and by Captain Wray, Assistant Political Agent, and Rana Jalumsingjee, left Bombay *en route* for Kutch by special train from the Grant-road station on Saturday morning. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the saluting battery on the occasion.

MR. DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, C.S.I., Second Presidency Magistrate, has been appointed to act as Collector of Bombay during Mr. Jacomb's absence on leave for one month from the 4th August. This will be the third instance within the last thirty years of an uncovenanted servant of Government holding the office of Collector. The first instance was that of Mr. F. Hutchinson, father of Mr. J. F. Hutchinson, late Assessor to the Municipality ; and the second that of Mr. R. H. Showell, some time ago a Magistrate of Police in Bombay.

THE appeal filed by the owners of the Maneckjee Petit Manufacturing Company against the increased assessment fixed by the Municipal Commissioner some time in May last, was decided by the acting Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday against the Municipality, on a preliminary point raised by the Counsel for the appellants, namely, that the Commissioner has no power to enhance the valuation of a property after it has been once fixed by him at the commencement of the year. As this was to be a representative case,—for there are some fifteen appeals on the file of the Magistrate, all lodged by the proprietors of mills,—the legal point was argued *pro* and *con* at great length by Mr. Farran for the appellants and Mr. Lang for the Municipality. Mr Webb held that the Commissioner had no warrant for increasing or reducing the rates during the currency of a year. He has, however, made his decision subject to any case that may be stated for the opinion of the High Court. The assessment on mill properties in Bombay was hitherto very low, and acting on the opinion of the Town Council, based on that of a few of the mill owners themselves and others, the Commissioner exercising the powers given him as he contends by the Act, enhanced the valuations in May last, to take effect from the beginning of the year. To this course objection was taken by the appellants.

ON the Rajputana Railway line the permanent way has been washed away somewhere near Jeypore. The passengers and the up-country English mail were detained on Thursday for a considerable time in consequence.

THE Bishop of Bombay goes to Ahmednagar shortly, to hold a confirmation service and to consecrate the new church of the S. P. G., which is nearly completed.

SEVERAL steamers leaving Calcutta for Suez and the Canal lately have been furnished with arms and ammunition by their agents. In one instance, twenty Snider rifles, six Adams' navy revolvers, and a dozen cutlasses were issued to a vessel on payment by the Arsenal authorities. Where vessels possess no arms their agents will do well to follow the example thus set, and apply to the Government of India for such weapons as are considered necessary. Ammunition must be bought at the gunmakers or in the bazaar.

THE claims of the Catholic Army Chaplains in India for an increase of pay, and for the grant of leave, furlough, and pensions (which three privi[illegible] at present do not possess) have at length

tary Department. The majority of the Council are said to be favourable to these claims, including, the Military and Financial Members of Council and the Commander-in-Chief himself. Lord Ripon, the *Pioneer* says, will naturally hold himself neutral in such a matter, and be guided by the decision of the Council.

WITH reference to Mr. Hope's appointment the *Englishman* says the first intimation that the majority of the Government of India and others received was an official announcement by telegraph from the Secretary of State on Saturday morning. The objection that Mr. Hope is not a professional engineer is not a serious one. Lord Northbrook, when the post was instituted, expressed his opinion that the incumbent should not be a professional man.

THE latest news from Kalahandi is that three of the principal ringleaders in the recent rising of the Khonds, who have as yet evaded capture by the police, have joined forces in a large hill near Nosla between Nosla and Saintpur, and about 12 miles from the head-quarters of the State, Bhowain Patna. They have with them many prescribed Khonds, to the number, it is said, of over 300, and many more are said to be joining them daily. The hill is large and very difficult of ascent, and there is at least one good escape from it, if not more. The difficulties against capturing these men are therefore very great, to say nothing of resistance which can be offered by desperate men in an advantageous position in which they are perfectly at home, but, which to troops armed and encumbered with belts and ammunition pouches is very awkward of attainment. The leaders say they mean to take the initiative and visit the authorities early one morning ; but this may be accepted as bombast, and it is more likely that they will find themselves attacked by a force on each side of the hill working their way up to their stronghold. Starving them out is impracticable, at any rate for some time, as they have large stores of grain with them in the hills all about, the fruits of their looting expeditions in the cold weather.

WITH respect to the decision that India is to pay the expense of the Indian expedition to Egypt, *Native Opinion* says :—"We regret the Secretary of State has announced his determination to charge to the Indian revenues the expenditure that may be incurred on account of this expedition. The last Afghan war seems to have broken the rule, once established by law, that no expenditure incurred on a war outside the boundaries of India and not carried on particularly for the safety of the British Indian empire should be charged to the Indian revenues. The Afghan war was in the Imperial interests, and we had to undertake it at a very dear cost. The Egyptian expedition is equally an un-Indian concern ; and yet we have now to pay for it. So that we are now coming, we may say, nearer to the time when the levy of a military tribute upon India for the keeping up of the whole fabric of the empire may be considered a recognised institution. But why tax India alone ? Are not the colonies an integral part of the same fabric ? But in their case England contributes her quota towards their defence. In our own case we do not get any such assistance ; on the contrary, we are often made to pay for what are not, more properly speaking, our own interests.

As Mr. Gladstone proposes to pay for the expenses of the war by an increase of the income tax in England, the question naturally arises, says the *Englishman*, will an income tax be resorted to in this country ? Major Baring's estimated surplus for this year of £285,000 will be but a small way to pay the cost of the expedition ; in fact, a large part of that amount must have been expended already, and so some additional taxation will probably be necessary. A loan may be raised, as Mr. Gladstone has asked for an extraordinary credit at home ; but even then some extra taxation would be necessary to meet the increased annual charge on the revenue. When the salt tax was reduced, it was announced that it would be looked upon as a financial reserve to be raised again in case of necessity, though no explanation was given as to what might constitute a case of necessity. Government alone would be the judge in such a case, and we think there is but little chance of an increase in the salt tax. The only other ultimatum is an income tax, which falls most heavily on Europeans, and this tax we expect to see shortly imposed upon us, notwithstanding the general consensus of opinions of former Viceroys and financiers, as well as of the exponents of public opinion, that it is totally unfitted for this country. This, however, is one of the penalties we must pay for having India governed at Whitehall instead of in this country.

A STRANGE STORY, said to be strictly true, reaches the *Pioneer* from a mofussil station. An officer, losing a currency note, applied for the assistance of the police. After some inquiry his bearer came to him, and, falling at his feet, confessed with tears that he was the thief. Before his master could make up his mind what to do, the note turned up at the railway station, where it had been cashed by a totally different person, unconnected with the bearer, and not even of the same caste or creed. Such cases are not so uncommon as may be supposed, and should make judicial officers very cautious in accepting confessions from accused persons without a considerable amount of corroboration. In this case the bearer was totally innocent, and even ignorant of the whole affair, and this would at once have appeared if he had only been asked the simple question where did he cash the note or, if not cashed, why did he not produce it ?

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 28.—The barometer continues falling all over India. The fall is greatest in Sind, and is generally more considerable in the west than in the east ; but the difference is small. The barometric depressions noticed yesterday maintain their respective positions, and are not intensified. In the Punjab the atmosphere is generally calm, but very cloudy and rainy. At Surat the wind is higher ; at Bombay it is unchanged. The skies are very cloudy in the greater part of the North-West Provinces, Central India, Khandeish, and the west coast of the Peninsula. There is little heavy rain reported. Rain to-day :—Murree, Lahore, and Mercara, 2 inches and over ; Ludhianah, Jullundur, Agra, Oya, Saugor Island, and Mangalore, between 1 and 2 inches ; Peshawar, Sialkot, Simla, Hazaribagh, Burdwan, Bombay, Goa, Cochin, and Tuticorin, ½ to 1 inch. Previously, Murree and Jhansi had between 1 and 2 inches ; Jullunder and Rai Bareilly between ½ and 1 inch.

BEAR.—Heavy showers of rain have fallen all over the districts for about a week. There is a break now.

TOTAL.—Egutpora rainfall up to Saturday evening 113 inches against 72 inches similar period of last year ; *i. e.*, 113 against 72. Rainfall abnormal.

SECUNDERABAD.—A correspondent writes :—The total fall of rain to date (22nd July) is 10·56 inches, being two inches more than in the corresponding period last year.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

July.	Colaba. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Esplanade. In.	Cts.	Byculla. In	cts.
Previously regtd.	53	90	63	49	61	25	63	31
28 Friday	0	34	..	..	..	..	..	..
29 Saturday	0	0	0	9	0	10	0	2
30 Sunday	..	..	0	25	0	17	0	10
Total....	54	24	63	83	61	52	63	43
Corresponding date last year....	44	90	46	10	42	27	45	85

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(Sunday, 30th July, 1882.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Readings at 10 a.m. Thermo. in shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Degs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·80	83·9	WSW	13	0·00
Surat	·91	80·6	W	11	0·00
Bombay	·78	80·8	W	10	0·01
Ratnagiri	·74	82·8	WNW moderate	..	0·08
Karwar	·81	78·0	NW Light	..	0·88
Mangalore	·84	75·9	calm	2	0·47
Calicut	.....	.....	not received	..	.....
Cochin	·80	78·0	SW	2	1·19
Maualipatam	·68	84·8	SW	11	0·00
Madras	0·93	92·3	W	11	0·00
Negapatam	·74	85·9	W	8	0·15

THE CLERGY AND THE DIVORCE LAWS.

THE Rt. Rev. Dr. Mylne, Bishop of Bombay, after the morning service at the Cathedral yesterday, read the following Pastoral Letter to his Diocese. There was a very small congregation, but all present remained to hear the letter read :—

TO THE CLERGY AND FAITHFUL LAITY OF THE DIOCESE OF BOMBAY.

MY DEAR BRETHREN IN CHRIST.—It has repeatedly been forced upon my notice during the time that I have presided over this Diocese, that there are many loyal members of the Church of England who are unaware that on one matter of great importance there is a difference between the laws of our country and the law of Christ, as our Church has understood it. That subject is the Remarriage of Divorced Persons. I must make sure, to the utmost of my power, that in a matter of such capital importance, there may at least be no lack of information among those who are entrusted to my care, and for whose souls I must hereafter give account. I have accordingly directed that after this letter has been read in the Cathedral by myself, copies of it are to be supplied to the clergy for free distribution to all who wish to have them. And I do so with earnest Prayer to God that the words which I have written in His name may do much more than diffuse information ; I hope that they may bring enlightenment of conscience to all who are willing to obey God if only they know what He has commanded. For indeed anything which touches the question of marriage is of vital importance to us all. It is no mere question of ecclesiastical propriety which has induced me thus solemnly to address you. There are civilized countries in the world where a husband and wife can get rid of each other, and get permission to marry again, on account of any trifling disagreement. There are some States in the American Union where one marriage in every nine, others, where one in every ten or three about ends by being dissolved in the Divorce Court. There are men of great authority with society who have said openly that the laws which govern marriage are based on no deeper foundation than the public opinion of each age and country. It is assumed, even by many professing Christians, that whatever be the law of the land, they are at liberty to avail themselves of it, whether it conforms to the law of Christ or contradicts it. There are those who think it the duty of the clergy to marry all who are marriageable by law, even if their marriage is forbidden by God's Word. Now, as marriage is the principal foundation on which Christian Society is built, it is of vital importance to us all to know just what Christ has taught us about it. It is only by strictly following His law that we can escape being carried away by every blast of the vain doctrines by which the essence of marriage is assailed. You all know that one half of the law, that which permits the remarriage of adulterers, is in flagrant contradiction to Christ's law. But many of you do not know that the permission of remarriage to the innocent is also, though less palpably, opposed to it ; and it is on this that I desire to enlighten all who are willing to listen to me as their chief Pastor. You will believe me, I trust, that it costs me something to break silence on a subject so delicate. I would ask you to believe in addition, that I do so under an imperative sense of duty. Many are perplexed and distressed at hearing that their Bishop and many of the clergy say that the law of their country and the law of God are not in accord. I owe it to such to make no secret of my principles and intentions.

And the first point which I am bound to explain is, What is the law of the land ? By the law, both of England and of India, it is open to any divorced person to form a union with a new husband or a new wife, and to call that union by the sacred name of marriage. It makes no difference in the eye of the law whether the person who contracts this new union has been faithful or unfaithful to the first. The divorced man who takes a new wife may have been the best of husbands to his first wife, or he may have been habitually unfaithful and have made her life intolerable to her merely on account of a difference in the eye of the law. The woman who takes a new husband may have been a pattern to all godly matrons, or she may by her infamous life have befouled her husband's honour and his home ; it makes no difference in the eye of the law. Both alike can be married anew when the final decree of divorce has been pronounced. Worst of all, an adulterer and an adulteress, both divorced for their infamous conduct, may be united by the sacred words of our service : "I pronounce that they be man and wife together, in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost," and thereupon may obtain before the law all the privileges of an honest man and wife. They cannot compel any clergyman to marry them, but if they can find one unscrupulous enough to do so, these solemn words may be used to bless their adulterous union.

Such, alas ! is the law of the land. Now, what is the rule of the Church of England ? The place where we must look for that rule is, of course, the Marriage Service in the Prayer Book. In one of the prayers which the Service of the Minister is ordered to say : "Thou didst teach that it should never be lawful to put asunder those whom Thou by matrimony hadst made one." Now, if the Church bids us stand before God and make a solemn statement as to facts as a part of our prayer to Him, we may be sure she has no doubt whatever about the literal truth of that statement ; for she never would bid us to mock God by asserting to Him what was not a fact. And if that fact has been hotly disputed, and she still re-asserts it as a fact, re-asserts it as part of her prayer, then it is plain that her statement of that fact is especially careful and deliberate, for she asserts it in spite of all opposition, and in spite of all that they can say. We need hardly then look further in the service for confirmation of the words of this prayer. Still the prayer was a translation of an old Latin one, and but to state the antiquity of what had been stated in times before the Reformation. Let us see whether our Church added anything at the Reformation, to be the special expression of her own mind. We find that she did. She bade the clergyman say over the bride and bridegroom : "Those whom God hath joined together, let no man put asunder," thus proclaiming Christ's law in the Church over every man and woman whom she marries. And not a word can be produced out of the Prayer Book to set against this prohibition and this assertion. Such, then, is the rule of the Church of England as put into our hands in the Prayer Book—"Those whom God hath joined together, let no man put asunder." So far I have spoken of the Divorce Act as though it alone constituted the law of the land on this subject. But I would have you remember (1) that every clergyman of the Church of England when he is ordained Deacon and Priest, is obliged to declare that he believes the Marriage Service to be agreeable to the word of God ; and (2) that the Rubrics in the Book of Common Prayer are binding by Statute Law upon the clergy. And the rubrics which order these words to be used in the Marriage Service have never been abolished by law, inconsistent though they are with the Divorce Act. So that every clergyman who avails himself of the Divorce Act to marry any person whose divorced wife or husband is alive, is ordered by the law of the land to use words which plainly assert that what he is doing is unlawful in the sight of God. He stands between two statute laws, one laid upon him by Parliament in 1857, the other the old law binding on him by the Act of Uniformity, and according to the orders of one law he must solemnly condemn before God the concessions which were made by the other law. That a position of affairs like this it appears to many clergymen besides myself that while in one sense our choice lies between God's law and man's law, and between the Church's law and the State's law, yet even human law is so inconsistent with itself that we can claim it as partly on our side in spirit at least.

But if the law of the land says one thing and the law of the Church says another, which of the two is more conformable to Christ's teaching ? There is one part of the law of the land about which nobody pretends to have a doubt, the part about the remarriage of adulterers. When Parliament sanctioned this, they set Christ on one side altogether. When they made it possible for any wicked woman to run away from her husband and children and be married to the partner of her guilt, they did not even pretend that this concession was sanctioned by our Lord. He said "He that married her that was put away doth commit adultery." So that either Jesus Christ was wrong, or else when the law gave permission for an adulterer and an adulteress to be married, it took one of the holiest of names and gave to each of them the name, the sin, the curse, of adultery. The law of the land calls it marriage. I trust that Christians know which to believe. Now, if one-half of the British divorce law is in flat contradiction to the rule by which Christians are bound to be guided, there is a certain probability at least that the other half will not be in accordance with it. And if we find that there is a difference of opinion about any other point in Christ's law, we must believe which were made by the other law. That a position of affairs like this it appears to many clergymen besides myself that while in one sense our choice lies between God's law and man's law, and between the Church's law and the State's law, yet even human law is so inconsistent with itself that we can claim it as partly on our side in spirit at least.

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The Pharisees asked Him the question "Is it lawful for a man to put away his wife for every cause ?" The Pharisees were divided into two parties. One party said that by the law of Moses (Deut. xxiv. 1) a man might put away his wife for adultery alone. The other said he might put her away on account of anything which made him dislike her. And they wanted our Lord to decide which of these two parties was right. Our Lord refused to do anything of the kind. He carried them back to the original law of man's creation, and said "Have ye not read that He which made them at the beginning made them male and female, and said, For this cause shall a man leave father and mother, and shall cleave to his wife ; and they twain shall be one flesh ? Wherefore they are no more twain, but one flesh. What therefore God hath joined together let not man put asunder." This then was His own teaching on the subject :—"What therefore God hath joined together, let not man put asunder." In the very words which we quote in the marriage service. The Pharisees were not satisfied with this, and asked why, in that case, Moses had allowed men to give their wives a bill of divorce ? Our Lord replied : "Moses, because of the hardness of your hearts, suffered you to put away your wives, but from the beginning it was not so ; and I say unto you, Whosoever shall put away his wife, except it be for fornication, and shall marry another, committeth adultery ; and who so marrieth her which is put away doth commit adultery." This was spoken to the Pharisees, as we read in the 19th chapter of St. Matthew, the 3rd to the 9th verses. Then we learn from the Gospel according to St. Mark, the 10th chapter, and the 10th verse, that after our Lord had gone away into the house, His disciples asked Him again privately about the same matter. And there was very remarkable difference between the answer which He gave to the disciples and that which He had given to the Pharisees. To the Pharisees He had said "Whosoever shall put away his wife, *except it be for fornication*, and shall marry another, committeth adultery." But when He spoke over again to the disciples, He omitted the exception altogether, and said absolutely "Whosoever shall put away his wife, and shall marry another, committeth adultery." And He adds here the same law for the wife : "And if a woman shall put away her husband, and be married to another she committeth adultery." Now many people have forgotten altogether that what is recorded in St. Matthew was said to Jews, while that which is recorded in St. Mark was given as a law to Christians ; that in the one case Christ was speaking to the Pharisees, in the other he was speaking to his disciples. And so they think that what is found in St. Matthew is to be taken as the rule for the Christian people, and that a Christian husband whose wife has been unfaithful may put her away and marry another. The best authorities have been against this view, but still many persons have held it, and have often acted upon it. I must now take the words in St. Matthew, and go into their meaning more closely :—"Whosoever shall put away his wife, except it be for fornication, and shall marry another, committeth adultery, and whosoever marrieth her which is put away doth commit adultery." The most probable explanation is this. If a Jew who had married a wife found out that she had led a bad life before he married her, he might not only put her away, but have her stoned, and count his marriage with her no marriage at all. And this is probably the case to which the words in St. Matthew refer. They were spoken only to Jews, and they are recorded only by the Evangelist who wrote for Jews. A different rule is given for Christians. The very word which is used by our Lord refers to a bad life in an unmarried and not in a married person. To Jews he still said that in such a case a marriage was no marriage at all, and the injured man might put away the guilty woman. To Christians, he says, without exception, that no man can put away his wife and marry another without incurring the guilt of adultery. But even supposing that this interpretation were all wrong, suppose that He is speaking of a married woman, does it follow that in making this exception He gives the husband a right to remarry. If there is one thing which is clear from His words as recorded by both St. Matthew and St. Mark, it is that He meant to break with the law of Moses and to go back to the original law of man's creation. When He is asked to say what is His own teaching, He ignores the law of Moses altogether, and when they ply Him with a question about Moses, He says, "Moses suffered you ; " and I say unto you." He does not say, "I go through the hardness of your hearts have abused the law of Moses, and I say unto you." He says, "Moses because of the hardness of your hearts suffered you to put away your wives, but from the beginning it was not so, and I say unto you," &c. He parts company with Moses himself, not with the misinterpreters of Moses. He goes straight back to the law of man's creation. This is how the Church of England takes His words in the passages I have quoted from the Prayer Book.

Now those who, I am bound to say, contradict the Church of England and say that our Lord allows remarriage when a husband has put away his guilty wife, have got three questions to answer before they can establish their position. The first is —if Moses permitted divorce because of the hardness of men's hearts, why did Jesus Christ permit it ? Did he permit it for the hardness of men's hearts ? And if so, where are the grace and truth which came by Jesus Christ to take away the hardness of men's hearts ? And the second question is this—If our Lord allowed divorce and remarriage, what is the meaning of His having us back to the original law of man's creation ? Was it all for empty rhetoric and show that He professed to make a different law from Moses, and to go back to the old law of God ? And if not, then what did he mean ? Moses only allowed of divorce for adultery, whatever his interpreters may have allowed. If our Lord allowed divorce for the same cause, and gave permission to the husband to remarry, then we cannot give any meaning to the words in which he broke with the law of Moses and went back to the original law of God. The third question which they have to answer is this —If the husband who has put away his wife is at liberty to marry again, then why do they say that it was adultery for any one to marry the divorced woman ? Some say the husband may marry again because he is innocent, while the wife is disqualified from marriage because she has been guilty. But this does not answer the question, for she must be in one of three positions—either she is an unmarried woman, free to marry, or she is unmarried but disqualified from marrying, or else she is still a man's wife. If she is unmarried, free to marry, then the law of our country is right, and it is no sin to marry her,—but our Lord says it is adultery. If she is unmarried but disqualified from marriage, then it may be a sin to marry her, but it is not adultery,—but our Lord says it is adultery. If she is still a man's wife, then, and then only it is adultery to marry her,—and this is exactly what Christ says that it is. But if she is still a man's wife, then her husband is not free to marry again.

There are three questions then for those to answer who do not accept what I have shewn to be the teaching of the Prayer Book :—

1st.—If Jesus Christ allowed of divorce because of the hardness of men's hearts, where are the grace and truth which He came to bring into the world ?

2nd.—If Jesus Christ re-enacted the law of Moses, why did He profess to give it up and go back to the older law ?

3rd.—If the husband is no longer a married man, why is it adultery to marry his divorced wife ?

And to these might be added a fourth—If Jesus Christ when He spoke these words was giving a law for Christian husbands, and not for Jews alone, why did St. Mark and St. Luke say nothing at all about it, but say, on the contrary, that Jesus Christ laid down that *whosoever* shall put away his wife and marry another committeth adultery against her ? When our Lord said :—"Whosoever shall put away his wife, except it be for fornication, and shall marry another, committeth adultery," the words, "except it be for fornication," may be understood in one of two ways. Either, which is most probable. He was referring to the case which the law of Moses used to punish with death, when the woman had done wrong before her marriage ; or else, He meant that any one who puts away his wife except for adultery, is guilty of adultery himself (as He had said in the Sermon on the Mount, that he least changed his mind several times in his life, but what concerns us as members of the Church of England is not what any of the writers of her Prayer-book may have believed at some time in his life, or may have written in some one of his works, but what we in the Providence of God have received through their instrumentality as the authoritative teaching of the Church of England, and about that, thank God ! there is no doubt, but we have another authority, and a higher authority, open to us the m

send on board the Pekin some £150,000 of silver specie; and work as hard as our crew could, they failed to get the freight re-transferred before our companions were ready to start. As the Pekin would now carry some £300,000 of specie, she would prove a rich booty to Arabi Pasha or the Bedouins, and her cargo was known to every Arab loafer at Port Said, for the transhipment had to be effected in broad daylight without any possibility of concealment.

Port Said itself looked much as usual, but there were larger crowds of Arabs on the quay. Their demeanour was reported to have greatly improved since the arrival of the news from Alexandria. On the day of the bombardment arrangements were made for housing all the European population during the night, but it was said that the French residents had thought it necessary to leave their houses. The *cafés-chantants* and other dubious amusements of this mongrel settlement were in full swing, and Europeans were walking about freely on shore, and were unmolested. In fact, there was, never, I believe, much apprehension of any outbreak, as the European population is nearly, if not quite, as large as the Arab element, to say nothing of the men-of war moored along the quays. The real danger to life at Port Said arose from the pre-carriousness of the water-supply, I forgot to note that the 14th July, the date of our arrival at Port Said, was the grand Paris festival in honour of the opening of the new *Hotel de Ville*. Punctually at 8 a.m. all the ships of war in harbour ran up their bunting. Even the sulky Egyptian frigate dressed gaily in honour of the French holiday. The French ships fired a *feu de joie* and the band on board their flagship played the *marseillaise*. I may add that the general opinion, both at Alexandria and Port Said, was that the French had not behaved well throughout the crisis—"*Et on vous a laissé underwier moment*"—as we knew they would, said an Austrian. Shortly after breakfast we were in the Canal. It was at first reported that the Spanish or Italian gunboat would act as our convoy, but we were allowed to proceed "at our own risk." On the whole we were not sorry to be between the Duke of Lancaster and another steamer, for, if torpedoes had been recently laid down, the former might be trusted to bear their brunt and act as an invaluable buffer. The *on dit* at Port Said was that the French had objected to our gunboats entering the Canal on the ground that Arabi Pacha had declared his resolve to consider such a step as a *casus belli, quâ* the Canal itself. Probably we refrained on our own account. We carried back to Suez the Austro-Hungarian Consul of that place, who had somewhat hastily rushed to Port Said for refuge. He seemed perturbed in spirit, and admitted that his Government had peremptorily ordered his return to Suez, and directed him to take steps for the despatch to their own country of some 58 unprotected Austrian subjects. He had left his house so hastily when the news of the bombardment arrived, that he forgot to carry away some of his most important papers, and he was not at all comforted until, as we neared Suez, his glasses showed him the undisturbed roof of his Consular abode.

Within sight of Suez, a *contretemps* occurred in the sticking of another steamer, the Governor, just in front of our immediate predecessor. Fortunately after a delay of two hours, she was righted, and careful steering obviated any new delays of this nature. It prevented us, however, from reaching the haven of the Ismailia Lake before sunset, and compelled our Captain to anchor for the night in a narrow part of the Canal between two uncomfortably high banks within some eight miles of the town. We scarcely contemplated this arrangement with entire satisfaction, but beyond placing an armed watch on deck, consisting of a young officer, heavily equipped with Snider, revolver, and cutlass, a quarter-master, and a lascar, our gallant Captain did not appear to consider other precautions necessary. It was rumoured that the Seedee men were to be battened down if any disturbance arose, as they could not be trusted to fight against Mahomedans, and that the thirty or thirty-five Sniders on board were to be distributed between the P. and O. officers, the stewards, and the quarter-masters, few of whom, probably, had ever handled such weapons. It was hoped there would be no occasion to discharge the two formidable cannon with which our ship was provided, for it was possible that this ordnance, put to such uses, might inflict more damage upon us than on our foes. Most of us were provided either with revolvers or umbrellas. One worthy Colonel, not unknown in the N.-W. P., was accompanied by a patent fishing rod, with which he would deftly, so we anticipated, have caught up the fiery Bedouin by the beard. Altogether it seemed, as we smoked our after-dinner cigar, that if we were invaded, the hurricane deck, with the steps cut away, and well barricaded with portmanteaux and mattrasses, would constitute a fairly fortified citadel, wherein our determined crew aided by the scanty band of some twenty-five heroic passengers, might hold their own until rescued by a gunboat from Port Said. But it might have been more prudent to have warned the said heroic passengers in what part of the ship they should rendezvous in the event of a sudden night attack. Otherwise a deplorable panic would probably have re-[illegible] we had on board the protecting [illegible]oughly frankspoken and fearless [illegible] Harrison. Under these [illegible] apprehend even principles.

[illegible] TARROW, [illegible] AUDITORS, &c. [illegible]ANDING DEBTS. [illegible]T, BOMBAY.

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[illegible]OTT'S [illegible]EL PENS.

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GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

cough, &c. [illegible] clined to give [illegible] than his desire to [illegible] appeared to be unprovided [illegible] torpedoes or explosive substances. So [illegible] he was allowed to continue his sport with [illegible] turbance, and he had disappeared when we turned out in the morning. The *Daily News'* correspondent from Alexandria or Suez had obligingly told the world, before we left London, that the readiest means of blocking up the Canal (as also the likeliest place for assailing a passage ship by ambuscade) were offered by a blowing up of certain high banks on the Suez side of the Bitter Lakes.

No disturbances had taken place at Suez. The Egyptian soldiers had been civil, and had assisted in the [illegible]tion. The P. and O. Agent had established his office [illegible] the Company's flag was still floating on the town office. The lady Consular flag still flying in the city was the tri-color, another significant symptom. The telegraph cable and staff were also afloat, and the only two or three Europeans left in Suez itself were the engineers of the water-works. There were no signs of life on the rail-road, except two mounted donkey boys, whose bearers apparently seemed to be the sole representatives of that motley herd so well-known to facetious Anglo-Indian baptizers. Inside the harbour were anchored two Egyptian vessels, one a frigate and the other a despatch boat. Close to them lay a French gunboat, and outside the quays, vigilantly guarding the exit, were moored three English gunboats in line (the Dragon, the Mosquitto, and the Ready). An officer of the Dragon came on board, and after narrowly escaping an unpleasant end under our stern, as he missed his footing in jumping at the gangway, and secured a thorough ducking, he gave us all the most recent telegrams. The Egyptian frigate had received, and had obeyed, a warning similar to the message conveyed to her colleague in misfortune at Port Said. By 6 p.m. we had left Suez behind us, and were steaming fast down the Gulf. Before we heaved anchor, we momentarily expected to be hailed by Arabi Pasha in a bumboat with a petition for a passage to Mecca —"a Pekin passenger."

P. S.—Bought not to forget the splendid roguery of an Arab boy at Suez. We had not anchored, before a bright young Arab jumped up the gangway and produced scores of Egyptian overland stamps for sale. In a moment he was surrounded by a crowd of eager purchasers. Every passenger required two or three, and he sold a large supply. We stamped our letters, pouring out warm encomiums on the careful consideration of the enterprising Arab, and peacefully entrusted them to the Purser. All of a sudden our friend and comforter had vanished. The astonishing rapidity of his disappearance was satisfactorily explained—to himself—by the arrival of the Packet Agent, who quietly informed us that the Egyptian stamp would now be useless, as no mails were passing through that country. We had to tear off our stamps, and pay [illegible]er to him cash for every letter. Yet we were not [illegible] angry, or too stingy, to pass many hearty compliments on the triumphant craft of the winning [illegible]vendor.

BENGAL.

[illegible]—The iron clipper-ship Sheila has [illegible] rapid passage from New York, [illegible] performance of last year [illegible] the Sheila left New York on [illegible] and False Point on the 7th [illegible] on the same port. [illegible]ndheads on the 77th day, [illegible] there, arrived at her [illegible] 78th May, and sighted [illegible] on the 80th day. She [illegible] out; reached the [illegible] Sandheads on the 77th day, [illegible]ad, after a little detention [illegible] John Pearce, and [illegible]oorings at Garden Reach [illegible]une & Co., Liver- [illegible] again commanded by Captain [illegible] are the agents [illegible] owned by Messrs. Sanbach, [illegible] ool. Messrs. Holson, Connor & Co[illegible]RVICE.—The [illegible] this port.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE CALCUTTA PREVENTIVE [illegible]SH the ex- [illegible]umber of Preventive Officers consequ[illegible]n reduc- [illegible]bolition duty upon imported goods (wi[illegible]d and [illegible]eption of salt, wines, and tinctures) has be[illegible]mber [illegible]d from one hundred and forty to one hundre[illegible]per- [illegible]teen. It was at first proposed to fix the nu[illegible] [illegible]r seventy-five, but the Superintendent of the [illegible] [illegible]ce did not think it safe to weaken his establish[illegible] [illegible]sent to so large an extent. This would have been [illegible] easible, but for the service having to supply a [illegible]umber of hands daily for the Salt Golahs. Besides [illegible]he number of officers retained, there is a number [illegible]f extras who are in attendance daily, and who are [illegible]aid at the rate of one hundred per month when [illegible]heir services are engaged. The Government is a [illegible]ainer by the employment of these men, as they get [illegible]othing when not at work. At one time the Superintendent had represented the hardship suffered by [illegible]his class when for days there was no employment [illegible]or them. The Goverment did not see the necessity [illegible]f retaining the services of so large a number when [illegible]he work was so very precarious. According to the [illegible]ecent resolution of the Government of India, the [illegible]igher grade of officers whose services have been [illegible]dispensed with and allowed one-third pension will [illegible]eceive a gratuity in addition to the pension, a [illegible]ratuity equal to twelve months' salary.—*English-*[illegible]*man.*

[illegible]E JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—[illegible]ntly the Cod Liver Oil for use in India and in [illegible] Joseph J. Pope, Esq., late Staff-Surgeon, [illegible]." I found during my Indian experience that [illegible]l character of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown [illegible] remained unchanged by tropical heat or [illegible] and it was, from its uniformity of [illegible]arly adapted for long-continued administration. Dr. de Jongh places in every one a [illegible]valuable remedy, one that cannot be [illegible] Sold only in capsuled Imperial [illegible]uarts, by all chemists, druggists, [illegible] Consignees, Ansar, Harford and

MADRAS.

THE FUNERAL OF THE EX-GAEKWAR.—Yesterday evening the body of the ex-Gaekwar, Malhar Rao, was removed in a palanquin decorated with flowers, to Codumbankum for cremation. The funeral was imposing and was attended by a number of European and native gentlemen, amongst whom we noticed Colonel Hicks, Commissioner of Police, Captain Wyllie, T. Ramachendra Rao, Deputy Commissioner of Police, D. Balajee Rao, and several others.—*Mail.*

THE CONDUCT OF PLEADERS.—At the District Court, Tinnevelly, before Mr. Hughesdon on 17th July, the following case was heard in the matter of the Legal Practitioners' Act No. 18 of 1879, and of A. Kistnasawmy Iyer, a Pleader of the Court. At the sitting of the Court this morning, Mr. Weillie Grant, of Madras, Barrister-at-law, stated that he appeared on behalf of A. Kistnasawmy Iyer, a Pleader of the Court, in obedience to a notice calling upon him to show cause why he should not be suspended or dismissed under Section 14 of the Legal Practitioners' Act, 1st. For misconduct in open Court during the proceedings in Original Suit No. 1 of 1882 on the 15th March last. 2nd for having, on the following day, insolently exclaimed, while leaving the Court, "I will not appear before this Court again," or, "I will not appear before this Court for a long time," or words to that effect. The Judge said he considered it necessary to inquire and report the result for the orders of the High Court, who would have to deal with the matter. The Court was crowded throughout the inquiry, which appeared to create considerable interest. —*Madras Mail.*

M. DUMAS ON THE REPUBLIC.

THE great romance writer of France, Alexander Dumas has published in a pamphelet entitled Letter to M. Naquet his opinion on the French Republic. M. Naquet is a Republican Deputy, of notoriety for the ardour and pertinacity with which he has upheld divorce. The French Chamber has finally passed the Divorce Bill (but the Senate has not yet passed it), and Naquet immediately addressed an article in the Voltaire to Dumas, saying to him:—"Behold, this great reform, about which you have written so much, is on the point of being accomplished. We are indebted for this to the Republic. Why do you not take this occasion to declare your adhesion to the Republic?" To this appeal Dumas replies by his pamphlet: he says, we will not make a profession of faith in the Republic, but he wishes to remain independent, and he gives his reasons for this:

"In the first place what sort of Republican would you have me be? You must tell me this. Am I to be a moderate, a radical, or an irreconcilliable? Under which flag should I have to serve? Under the tricolor or the red? With which group should I have to place myself? With the extreme or with the centre? Whom should I have for my master? M. Gambetta, or M. Clemenceau? Should I vote for a Convention, or for two Chambers? For a President or for no President? How far should I have to go! Where should I have to stop? Shall I go and breathe in the perfumes of an Athenian Republic in the columns of a roseate journal, or shall I have to gesticulate and howl amidst the Bengal red fires of incendiary sheets?

No; as I have not done such things in the inexperience and passion of youth, nor in my maturer years, whether through conviction or ambition, I need not do them in the last years of my life. I will keep myself clear. There is this alternative: either your Republic will last, and then it has no need of an over-aged recruit like me; or your Republic will not last, and then will it be worth my while to go and take up my quarters in a house that is about to tumble down? Will it last? You say it will. In the name of Heaven, how do you know? It is the Government, you say, willed by the country. Are you quite sure of this? My opinion is rather that the majority of the people have no political opinion just as I have none. They wish for security for work, and for economy; they want peace and order, and they accept the Government that gives them this. Let us not place too much confidence in the apparent and official opinion of the country. If our country had been told, on the eve of the 2nd December, 1851, that the following day it would be Bonapartist it would have been amazed. If when eighteen years later, and for the second time, it gave 7,500,000 votes to the Emperor, it had been told that after three months it would be Republican it would have been much more amazed. Hence, when it is least expected, some incident or other may arise, that all of a sudden will make our country monarchical."

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THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac-bunder by order of Mahomedbhoy Fudumsey and on account and at the risk of Nagsey Ludha.
271 bags kutchu balum rice.
A deposit of 25 per cent. of will be required at the time of sale.

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THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac-bunder by order of Mr. Bhugwandass Bhagla and on account of the underwriters:—
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46 inches.	48 inches.	50 inches.	52 inches.	54 inches.	56 inches.	58 inches.
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Rs. 15-8.	Rs. 16.	Rs. 16-8.	Rs. 17.	Rs. 17-8.	Rs. 18.	Rs. 18-8.

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48 inches.	50 inches.	52 inches.	54 inches.	56 inches.	58 inches.
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Sateens all Shades ...	... ,, 0 8 ,,	Ribbons in all shades and widths	
Grenadines	... ,, 0 5 ,,	Handkerchiefs	...from 1 8 dozen.
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Muslins white and fancy,	... ,, 0 4½ ,,	,, Silk Black	,, 0 15 ,,
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Pompadours, fast colours	... ,, 0 5 ,,	Linen Collars all shapes	...from 2 12 dozen.
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July 24 1882.

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